

THE GREENCASTLE DEMOCRAT.

VOL. II. GREENCASTLE, IND., SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1893. NO. 28.

THE BELL PEOPLE

Have been the recipients of a splendid trade this season. In every department of our store we carried an unusually heavy stock. Notwithstanding the trade it has been still remain many of our Boys' and ment we have de clean sweep of ev determined to sell the loss to us, and with the opening of school it will prove a BONANZA for the parents of this and adjoining counties. Everything in this department will be sold at a big sacrifice. Don't wait until the best are gone. Come now!



BELL CLOTHING STORE,
South Side Square. ALSPAUGH & CO.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

P. O. Collier is sick.
Al Hirt is home from Germany.
Miss Alice Renick is at Chicago.
Mrs. Dr. Hill is visiting at Ladoga.
Dr. Baker and wife are home from Chicago.
Mayor Case has been indisposed this week.
John Dunlavy is still very ill with typhoid fever.
J. B. Tucker and family are at home from Salem.
C. E. Matson is building a new residence at Brazil.
Miss Maggie Richardson is visiting at Stillville.
Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hall were at Lebanon over Sunday.
Geo. J. Langsdale has moved his family to Indianapolis.
Policeman Ashley is able to be out after a severe illness.
Mrs. Lola Smythe returned to Danville, Illinois, Monday.
Harry Smith and wife are visiting Missouri relatives.
Mrs. Charles Vancleave is visiting Terre Haute relatives.
F. A. Hays and family returned from the World's Fair Tuesday.
Mrs. Dan Ricketts returned from the World's Fair Saturday.
T. C. Grooms has been in Illinois this week, on legal business for the Big Four.
Peter G. Fry left for Texas Monday, where he will sell Cole Bros. prong plow.
Dr. James W. Vaughn and wife, of Chicago, are visiting his sister, Mrs. A. D. Kelley.
Miss Mattie McClelland, of Indianapolis, has been visiting Miss Emma Jackson.
Misses Laura and Gertrude Schumeyer, of Indianapolis, are the guests of Mrs. Louis Steeg.
Mrs. Bernhamer and Miss Emma Pfafflin, of Indianapolis, are the guests of Mrs. Charles Kiefer.
Geo. W. Hughes, treasurer-elect, has moved his family to this city and will reside on N. Jackson street.
Albert Duggy is working in the postoffice while Deputy Postmaster Harry D. Hays is at the World's Fair.
Mrs. M. A. Nutt and sisters, Misses Grace and Addie Beck, are recuperating at the Martinsville Springs.
Mrs. Morris Goodwin has returned from Hot Springs, Arkansas. Mr. Goodwin will not return for three weeks.
Ed La Roche, of Bellaire, Ohio, called on Mrs. Dave Abrams Thursday. He was on his way to the World's Fair.
Mrs. John W. Cooper drove through with her team of Arabians to Indianapolis, Tuesday, for a visit with relatives.
Jas. E. Gill, of Indianapolis, visited old friends this week. His boys, who left here when quite young, are all doing well.
By the appointment of Congressman Cooper to a committee chairmanship, Rees Matson's salary is increased \$100 per day.
Mrs. A. L. Foley, of Bloomington, and the Misses Sina and Samantha Glover, of Clayton, are visiting D. C. Hayworth and family.
John F. Cross, one of the cleverest clerks in the city, of H. S. Renick & Co., is spending a week's vacation at his old home, Lebanon.
Christian Behrman, a wealthy German farmer, of near Huntingburg, is the guest of his niece, Mrs. Herman Hoffman. He is a Union veteran and will attend the encampment.
D. S. Shannon, the genial "Shook," was in the city this week. He looks well and hearty and is as jovial as ever. Mr. S. has a string tied to the postmaster's office of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio.
W. W. Morgan, secretary of the Montgomery county fair association, was in the city yesterday. The Crawfordville fair, September 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, promises to be unusually good. Special trains will be run from Greencastle to the Monon.

BRIEF INTERVIEWS.

A PROHIBITIONIST: "The point made by the Banner Times in instituting a comparison between Putnam and Morgan counties in the matter of that bridge letting was an unfortunate one for the editor and his party. I pay taxes in both counties, and I know whereof I speak when I say that the rate of taxation in Morgan county is seventy cents more on the hundred dollars valuation than it is in Putnam. And all its talk about Mr. Goss, of Morgan county, having anything to do in securing the remarkably low contract is as silly as it is insulting to the intelligence of its readers."

ALLEN BROS., Dry Goods: "Hard times? Well we are not complaining. Our trade has been fairly good although a little dull during August. We did a rushing business Tuesday."

HUGH H. BURNS: "I saw the World's Fair, and was satisfied with but one visit to it. Inside the gates you see a world of splendor, which failed to interest me after seeing the poverty and distress within a stone's throw of Jackson Park. The thousands of unemployed workmen whom I saw assembled on the lake front, and whose families were suffering for want of bread excited my sympathy more than the Fair did my admiration."

New Suits Filed.

The following cases have been docketed for trial at the September term of court:

Perry Mfg. Co. vs. Uriah V. O'Daniel. Replevin.
James T. Layman vs. Frank R. and Worth A. Williams. Note.
John W. Richardson vs. Frank Albin and Charles Bivin. Foreclosure.
McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. vs. Schuyler C. and James R. M. Hamrick. Account.
Silas A. Hays vs. Edward Hanemann. Complaint on judgment.
Joseph P. Rice vs. Tilley D. Alspaugh, et al. Partition.
Elizabeth Howard and Susan Skelton vs. Laura E. Howard and Isaac C. Edwards, gdn. Partition.
Mary H. Smedley vs. Amanda Shackelford et al. Civil action to declare specific lien on real estate.
George A. Woodford and John Pohlman vs. Albert E. Strother. Account.
George Hathaway vs. Eli Anderson. Note.
Prentice C. Mounce vs. Nannie Mounce. For custody of child.
Amanda C. Shackelford vs. Alpheus E. Shackelford et al. To quiet title.
The First National Bank of Greencastle vs. Ekanah Thompson and Elizabeth Batman. On note.
Franklin H. Bowen vs. Martin Algood. Ejectment.
Adam Ader vs. the L. N. A. and C. Ry. Co. Damages.
Charles M. Crawford vs. Margaret A. Stevens On Note.

Types Wed.

Luther Sackett and Miss Nellie Hammerly, two members of the "art preservative" in this city, were united in the "holy bands" on the morning of the 18th inst. at the residence of Charles Vancleave. They will make their home at Indianapolis, of which city the bride's mother is now a resident. We join with their fellow craftsmen in the wish that their "forms" may always be securely "locked," that they may never run out of "small caps," have plenty of "quoins" in "bank," and be able to present a "clean impression" when they knock at St. Peter's gate.

Wants Damages.

Elijah Grantham, as administrator of the estate of Charles Weidemann, has brought suit against the Monon railway company for causing his death. It will be remembered that Weidemann was employed last June in shipping cattle from Louisville to Chicago, and when the train reached this city he left it to get a lunch. He undertook to climb on the train while it was in motion, and before reaching the top of the ladder was struck by a water crane, knocking him off and causing his death inside of two hours. Weidemann's family are residents of Peoria, Illinois. Smiley & Neff for plaintiff.

World's Fair Notes.

The local agents report Chicago travel unusually heavy.

The Monon agents have received a circular directing a raise of rates on the 21st, but no move in that direction has yet been made. They are waiting to see what the Big Four will do.

This is farmers' week at the Fair, and the livestock show is the big attraction. The attendance of visitors from the country, now that the busy season is over, will, it is thought, swell the number of daily admissions to over two hundred thousand.

IT IS NOT LEGAL

And Yet the Exemption of Street Improvement Bonds From Taxation Goes Bravely On.

Council met with all present except Mr. Randal.

Fire committee will consider the advisability of repairing the South End engine house, which is in a bad condition.

Claim Ordinance.

J. M. Donohue, Police.....	\$ 25 00
U. T. Ashley ".....	7 50
Sam J. Stone ".....	25 00
Jas. Merryweather, F. Dept.....	22 50
G. N. Nelson ".....	22 50
Ben S. Williams ".....	22 50
Thos. Sewell ".....	6 00
William Callahan, Streets.....	17 55
J. D. Cutler ".....	24 00
John Tobin ".....	17 55
Mike Dalton ".....	17 55
Taylor Crump ".....	17 55
Tobe Churchill ".....	17 55
Wm. Hillis ".....	17 55
Henry Toney ".....	17 55
Lige Arnold ".....	17 55
William Kelley ".....	13 05
John Eads, Stone.....	30
G. B. Cooper, team.....	20 00
Cooper & Cooper, team.....	6 05
J. A. Jackson, city pt imp. Franklin.....	319 55
Carl Jordan, asst. engineer.....	1 00
A. Brockway, stakes.....	1 00
Fred Weik-repairs, streets.....	11 50
same " F. D.....	47 71
Jesse Richardson, pump.....	7 00
Total.....	\$ 722 56

Attorney Moore reported some complications in regard to the Mosely bequest to the city schools and was instructed to examine the matter further and proceed as he thought best.

Mr. Randal came in.

The matter of arranging a new police alarm referred to the Fire committee and City Engineer.

Dr. Hawkins claimed a mistake was made in his last allowance. Finance committee will adjust it.

Report of the school trustees for year ending August 1 referred to Finance committee.

Contract and bond of Contractor A. G. Day for improvement of Franklin street, sidewalks, from the east line of College Avenue to Locust street, approved. A. G. Day and John L. Sellers, bondsmen. Work is to be completed by November 1.

Contract and bond of A. G. Day for improvement of Olive street, sidewalks, approved.

Release of property owners on Franklin street spread of record.

A resolution for the improvement of the old Bainbridge road, from the east line of College Avenue to the city limits, was adopted. Mr. Miller voting no.

Resolutions on the Death of Marshall A. Moore.

The following resolutions were adopted by a standing vote:

Whereas, the Hon. Marshall A. Moore departed this life on the 14th day of August, 1893, therefore be it

Resolved, by the common council of the city of Greencastle, that in his death we deplore the loss of one who for more than thirty years has been an honored and distinguished citizen in our midst, who has merited and received the confidence and esteem of all our people; who has been valued alike in every public and private capacity; who, as mayor of our city, in a period of turbulence and trial, discharged the duties thereof with courage, loyalty and fidelity; who, in the years he has been among us, has been faithful, honest and conscientious in the discharge of all public and private duties and trusts; who was always on the right side of every question affecting the public welfare; whose counsels, advice and services were freely given in all matters relating to public morals, the education of the young and general social improvement; whose example and sterling virtues as a man, as a lawyer, as a citizen and as a public servant, are worthy of the highest praise and emulation; and whose upright life, pure morals, eminent abilities, and kindly, sympathetic and charitable nature, endeared him to his fellow citizens. And be it

Resolved, that we extend to his wife, and other relatives of our honored dead, our heartfelt sympathy in this, their time of bereavement. Be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the records of the common council, and that copies thereof, attested by the mayor and city clerk, be furnished to the wife of the deceased, and to the city papers.

Adopted by the common council this 22d day of August, 1893.

J. M. HURLEY, City Clerk.

Remarks were made on the resolutions by Councilman Miller, who paid a short but glowing tribute to the virtues of the deceased.

By motion of Mr. Blake the Mayor was instructed to secure a large photograph of Mr. Moore, similar to the one of the late W. D. Allen, which hangs in the council chamber, and place the same at the right of the Mayor's chair.

School Trustee Chosen.

A. Brockway was elected school trustee to fill the unexpired term of M. A. Moore, deceased. J. K. Langdon received one vote.

The question of the exemption of street improvement bonds from taxation, which is now the custom, was discussed by all. Mr. Blake was against it and started the ball rolling. Mr. Randal believed in living up to the letter of the law. Attorney Moore stated, upon being asked for his opinion, that legally the bonds could not be exempted from taxes. Messrs. Miller and Abrams said that when this rule went into force three years ago the city was swamped with bonds and could find no sale for them. This was why the method was adopted. Any other course would greatly increase the cost of street improvements. Mr. Riley said they were exempt at Indianapolis. No action taken.

Killed in the Mines.

William McMain, an old Putnam county resident, and son of William McMain, Sr., was killed at Knightsville on the morning of the 18th, in the mines, by falling slate. Will was well known all over Putnam county. He was a brave soldier, serving four years and three months in the late war. The funeral occurred Sunday at 2 p. m.; burial at Brazil.

Quarterly Meeting.

The last quarterly meeting for the present conference year at Locust street church next Sunday, August 27, Rev. J. H. Ketchum will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. and will hold sacramental service at 3 p. m. Lovefeast, 9:30 a. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m. Epworth League meeting 6:30 p. m. Quarterly conference session Monday at 7:30 p. m.

Monon Route to Chicago.

\$5.35.....ROUND TRIP.....\$5.35

Daily half fare excursions to the World's fair. Tickets good ten days on all regular trains.

J. A. MICHAEL, AGT.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

"Angels of Life and Death alike are His; Without His leave they cross not threshold o'er; Who then would wish, believing this, Against His messengers to close the door?"

MRS. ELIZABETH C. VERMILION.

The hand of affliction has again been laid on the household of Isaiah Vermilion. On the 1st inst. his little daughter, Hazel, was transplanted to the sweet fields of Eden, and only eighteen days thereafter the stricken family was again called to mourn the loss of a loved one. Mrs. Vermilion had long been in feeble health, though of late years it had improved, and the hope was indulged by her friends that she would pass the critical period in woman's life and be spared for many years to bless by her presence and counsel the friends and dear ones to whom she was related by the closest of earthly ties. When little Hazel, the "baby," was taken, life seemed to have lost all charm for her, and she was heard to say that it would not be long till she too would cross the dark river. Friday night at 10 o'clock, the fatal hour came and the spirit of the devoted mother and wife was wafted to the silent shore of death to meet her loved one in the realms of eternal bliss.

Mrs. Vermilion was the daughter of our former well known citizen, Elder McCamey Elliott, now of Yates Center, Kansas. She had passed the forty-fifth year of her age. Three of her children survive her. She had been a consistent member of the Baptist church for twenty-two years, but it is not alone in the church that her loss will be felt and mourned. Her life was distinguished for good deeds which were not confined to the home circle, though it was there that the kindest impulses of her nature found their chief delight. Her hold on the affections of her children was shown in the grief of her little daughter, Flossie, now in her eighth year. When the coffin was lowered in the grave the child had to be restrained from following it, nor would she leave the hallowed spot. Her exclamations of "Good-bye, mama!" and "Why did God take mama, papa?" moved the strongest men to tears.

The funeral occurred Sunday afternoon, Rev. W. Hill officiating. There was an unusually large attendance of friends, and their sympathy for the afflicted family is shared by all who know them. Mrs. Vermilion died of a complication of diseases, resulting in malarial and typhoid fever.

MRS. ELIZA P. HERRING.

Wife of William Herring, (colored,) died Friday evening, aged sixty years. Her death resulted from peritonitis. She was a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and a member of the A. M. E. church, to whose interests she was a liberal contributor. She left no children. Dr. Martin conducted the funeral, which was largely attended. Her husband draws a pension of \$2 a month, on account of blindness. Deceased was his second wife, whom he knew in youth but never saw after his marriage to her.

MRS. JOHANNA LAVELLE

Died at her late residence on North Jackson street, at an early hour Saturday morning, of congestion of the brain, aged forty-nine years. The funeral occurred from St. Paul's church Monday afternoon, services being conducted by Father McLaughlin. The deceased, whose maiden name was Keating, was born in Cincinnati, but resided in Greencastle for the past thirty years. She leaves two children, both grown, Anna M. and Will J. Lavelle.

VERA HOUGHLEND.

The infant daughter of Charles L. and Maggie P. Houghland, died on Wednesday, of flux, aged one year. Funeral on Thursday afternoon, services being conducted by Elder Morris and Dr. Poucher.

"Ese Jiss Frederick."

On Thursday morning the family of Rev. F. S. Halton discovered that a thief had stolen a package of sugar from their kitchen. Everything indicated that the thief would return so a watch was kept. On Friday night at 11 o'clock a colored man was captured while helping himself to all the eatables in the kitchen. He gave his name as Frederick and said he was only after something to eat. He was released by his kind-hearted captors.

Attention! A. J. Hawn Post.

Headquarters A. J. Hawn post 463 Dept. Ind. G. A. R. August 21. All members of this post who expect to attend the national encampment are requested to meet at their post room Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock September 2, to make the necessary arrangements. A full attendance desired.

MILT MCCORMICK, Comd.

GEORGE W. STARR, Adgt.

For Additional Local, see Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Pages.

Colored Shoes.

If you contemplate buying colored shoes, by all means get nice ones. If they are not neatly made, close fitting and well lasted, they produce a bad effect and you are sure not to like them.

Our Ladies' chocolate turn Oxford, narrow toe with low heel, is a beauty, and justly deserves its great popularity. Our Misses and Children's colored shoes are all of the best quality and are made to give the best of service.

Our store is full of nice shoes, and they represent some of the most popular lines in this country.

If you wish to buy good shoes of any kind for what they are actually worth, without any fear of imposition, you can do so with satisfaction at our store. Every shoe in my store is a good honest shoe of its kind, and if you purchase the kind adapted to your use will not fail to give satisfaction. My prices are correct and can't be beaten by any fair means.

I respectfully solicit your trade.

P. R. CHRISTIE.

South Side Square.

THE CUSTOMERS AT THE

BIG DRUG HOUSE

Are smiling at the Low Prices they are getting on Wall Paper and Window Shades.

The slaughter of these goods will continue till all are gone.

PIERCY & CO.

"HARD TIMES,"

DID YOU SAY?

Well, you would n't think so if you saw the immense stock of

NEW GOODS

we are now unpacking and marking. Shoes, Blankets, Cloaks, Dry Goods and Notions of every kind, Fall and Winter Goods in endless variety. We have prepared for an enormous trade and know that we will get it. Come in and look at the latest things in our line. Watch this space for a startling list of New Goods and Prices next week.

KELLEY & SON,

THE WEST-SIDE MERCHANTS.

Central National Bank,

GREENCASTLE, IND.

Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, \$20,000.

DIRECTORS:

R. L. O'HAIR, President; M. D. BRIDGES, Cashier;
M. F. McHAFFIE, Vice President; J. L. RANDEL, Assistant Cashier;
E. B. Evans, W. H. Allee, F. A. Arnold.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS:

W. H. Allee	Geo. L. Curtis	Silas A. Hays	Mary O'Connell
Mary Allen	David Houck	Jas. E. M. O'Hair	Jas. E. M. O'Hair
D. L. Anderson	Wm. H. Durham	Harvey Jeffries	R. L. O'Hair
F. A. Arnold	Daniel Evans (heirs)	L. W. Jones	Jas. L. Randel
M. D. Bridges	E. B. Evans	Emm. Jones	J. C. Reat
Quinton Broadstreet	Zerilla Fyffe	H. B. Longden	Caspar Roberts
J. B. Burris	F. G. Gilmore	Jeff McGinn	Rachel J. Sennett
Elisha Buis	Elijah Grantham	M. P. McHaffie	Mary Swinford
E. D. Carver	John Dugouar	Wm. Newman	Geo. W. Sutherland
Frank Cannon	Geo. W. Grubb	F. A. Hays	W. H. Sutherland
Arch Collins	Phoebe Morlan	Bascom O'Hair	John Underwood
P. O. Collier	Eleanor Hartman		Wm. Wright

Silver Greenbacks
—AND—
Gold, Blackbacks

Will be gladly received at my store in Greencastle, every Saturday, in settlement of your account. I have a large number of accounts which are now over due and must be settled at once. If you are indebted to me, kindly call and pay up. Your promptness will be appreciated by

Yours Truly,

S. C. HAMRICK.

BEST PRODUCE

From the Bluegrass farms of Putnam county bought and sold. We pay farmers the Highest Market Prices.

Our Fine Groceries, Tinware and Salt

Of which we carry a big and varied stock, are warranted to be of the purest best quality. "Fair Dealing" is the motto of this house. Fine Flour 25 and 65 cents per sack. Best Salt \$1 per barrel.

At T. A. Abrams' Old Stand, North side Public Square, Greencastle.

JOHN W. MOORE.

LEWIS & CORWIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Williamson Block, Greencastle, Ind.

Bartow's Laundry.

Have your mending done free.

Work called for and promptly delivered. 291

THE DEMOCRAT.

GREENCASTLE. INDIANA

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extra Session.
In the senate bills were introduced on the 16th to direct the purchase of silver bullion and the issuance of treasury notes therefor, and providing for the issue of treasury notes, their redemption and for other purposes. In the house Mr. McCall (rep., Mass.) spoke in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill and Mr. Bryan (dem., Neb.) spoke in opposition thereto.

In the senate a bill was introduced on the 17th to provide for a more extended use of gold by the people of the United States. In the house speeches were made favoring an unconditional repeal of the silver law. The death of Representative Chipman, of the First Michigan district, was announced by Mr. Woodcock.

Mr. Voorhees, by direction of the finance committee, introduced in the senate on the 18th a bill to repeal the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law. Mr. Vest presented a 20 to 1 ratio substitute for the bill. A bill was introduced in aid of the California Midwinter International exposition. Adjourned on the 21st.

In the house the debate on silver was continued, speeches by Messrs. Sibley (Pa.) and Everett (Mass.) in favor of bimetalism attracting attention.

The senate was not in session on the 19th.

In the house several speeches were made in favor of the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase law.

The senate on the 21st passed the bill in aid of the California Midwinter International exposition. The bill discontinuing the purchase of silver bullion was taken up, and Mr. Morrill (rep., Vt.) spoke at length in favor of the bill. In the house the speaker announced the standing committees. In the silver debate Mr. Powers (rep., Vt.) supported repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Mr. Hooker (dem., Miss.) opposed unconditional repeal. Mr. Cooper (dem., Ind.) opposed free coinage and Mr. Alexander (dem., N. C.) favored it.

DOMESTIC.

MICHAEL CLEMAN, a fireman, was killed and several others injured at a blaze in St. Paul which did \$100,000 damage to the music house of W. J. Dyer & Bro.

MORE than 5,000 unemployed men in New York smashed doors and windows and took forcible possession of a hall.

"TOM KING," the notorious woman horse thief, was arrested at Denison, Tex.

MR. AND MRS. MARTIN SCHULTZ, an aged couple living near Cherokee, Ia., were murdered and their home ransacked by robbers.

THE firm of T. J. Davis & Co., wholesale dry goods in New York, failed for \$300,000.

THE Pennsylvania railroad shops in Altoona, Pa., have been ordered to work half time. The shops employ 8,000 men.

THE supreme council of the American Legion of Honor in session in Milwaukee elected J. M. Gwinnell, of Newark, N. J., supreme commander.

THE National bank of commerce at Denver, Col., that suspended recently, reopened its doors.

THE Standard Wagon company at Cincinnati, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the west, failed for \$700,000; assets, \$1,200,000.

FIRE destroyed the Grand opera house, city hall and 900 feet of the Pennsylvania railroad depot at Atlantic City, N. J., causing a loss of \$100,000.

WESTERN Kansas politicians want the capital removed from Topeka to their section. McPherson is the town suggested.

TREASURY officers in Washington have received an appeal from distinguished Frenchmen asking closer trade relations with the United States.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 18th aggregated \$732,542,203, against \$729,903,224 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1892, was 27.6.

BENTON, Ill., was visited by a fire which destroyed the city hall, post office and the Chronicle office.

THREE children of J. L. Casey, of Little Rock, Ark., are dead and the rest of the family seriously ill from drinking water from a polluted well.

NEAR Martin's Ferry, O., a traction engine became unmanageable and ran backward down a hill, killing Carrie and Nellie Ackerman, aged 5 and 11 years, respectively, and fatally injuring Ella King.

BUSINESS failures to the number of 455 occurred in the United States in the seven days ended on the 18th, against 208 the preceding week and 201 for the corresponding time last year.

In a bicycle race at Minneapolis J. S. Johnson made 3 miles in 7:15 1/2, lowering the record 15 1/2 seconds.

WILLIAM J. JAMISON, a negro herb doctor, who murdered Supervisor Charles N. Aaron April 19, 1892, was hanged at Quincy, Ill. This was the third hanging in Quincy in sixty five years.

TWENTY members of the Menchimg gang have been killed near Jackson, Ala., within ten days. Five others were surrounded, but escaped.

TWENTY-two pensioners at the soldiers' home in Marion, Ind., received notice that their pensions had been discontinued. This makes over a hundred suspensions at the home since May.

EPPINGER & RUSSELL, lumber dealers in New York, failed for \$400,000.

A CIRCULAR, dated Chicago, has been sent to labor organizations throughout the country urging the unemployed to move on Washington.

ALL the banks in Le Mars, Ia., suspended. They were the First national and Le Mars national, with a capital of \$100,000 each, and the Le Mars state and German savings banks.

A TABLE prepared by Acting Director of the Mint Preston shows the stock of gold possessed by the principal countries to be as follows: United States, \$604,000,000; Great Britain, \$550,000,000; France, \$800,000,000; Germany, \$600,000,000; Russia, \$250,000,000. The silver stock of these same countries is given as follows: United States, \$615,000,000; Great Britain, \$100,000,000; France, \$700,000,000; Germany, \$211,000,000; Russia, \$60,000,000.

LIEUT. GOV. DANIELS, of Kansas, has memorialized congress to establish an income tax, which he believes would give the government an annual revenue of \$2,000,000,000 and would solve the financial problem.

MRS. FOSTER, her two children and her sister were drowned at Bonnot's mill, 12 miles east of Jefferson City, Mo.

A CARRIAGE was struck by a train at Leroy, N. Y., and L. J. Bovee and his wife and daughter and Miss Nancy Wykes and Miss Emma Bowden were instantly killed.

THE percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 19th were as follows: Boston, .701; Pittsburgh, .608; Cleveland, .581; Philadelphia, .579; New York, .521; Brooklyn, .484; Cincinnati, .479; Baltimore, .448; St. Louis, .448; Chicago, .423; Louisville, .378; Washington, .344.

EDWARD BRENNAN, of New York, fell into the river at Niagara Falls and was carried over the precipice.

EVERY house at Somerville, N. J., was damaged by a wind and hail storm, and in the surrounding country many houses and barns were completely destroyed and five lives were lost.

MONROE SMITH (colored) was lynched by a mob for an attempted assault at Old Spring Hill, Ala.

JAMES McHugh and Charles McFadden, both young men, were instantly killed on the Reading railroad at Manayunk, Pa.

CHARLES TART, a federal prisoner, was lynched by a mob near Fort Smith, Ark., for wounding Capt. C. C. Peete with a gun during a struggle.

MRS. FRANK RHEINHARDT, a widow in St. Paul, has been apprised that she is an heir, if not the only heir, to an estate in India valued at \$25,000,000 left by her brother.

OSCAR H. BURBRIDGE, a Chicago stock broker, was said to be missing with \$100,000 in cash belonging to customers. A DOZEN immigrants from the cholera infected districts of Europe have succeeded in entering this country at Niagara Falls.

AS THE result of a long spree Douglas Curtis, of Chicago, killed his child, fatally wounded his wife and then took his own life.

AFTER forty years of married life Mrs. Anna E. Scholtka brought suit at Milwaukee for divorce from Christian Scholtka on the charge of cruelty. The couple have nineteen children.

THE Union and People's national banks at Denver, Col., have resumed business after a short suspension.

THREE negro children perished in a cabin at Charleston, Mo. The old woman occupant was reputed to be a voodoo and the fire was charged to superstition.

THE government's experiment of transporting reindeer from Siberia to arctic Alaska is a success.

MOST of the mills at Fall River, Mass., were closed for an indefinite period, throwing thousands of persons out of work.

FIVE persons were fatally injured by lightning during a storm at Denison, Tex.

DAVID HARLEY & Co., dry goods dealers at Pawtucket, R. I., failed for \$100,000.

A LARGE portion of the town of Dickson, Tenn., was destroyed by fire.

THE government receipts for the present fiscal year thus far have been \$46,575,776 and the expenditures \$61,882,888.

BUFFALO, N. Y., was alarmed by repeated and persistent attempts to burn the lumber yards along the water front.

A STATEMENT prepared by the mint bureau in Washington shows that the production of gold and silver since 1792 to 1892 aggregated \$10,783,869,000, of which \$5,678,908,000 was gold and \$5,104,961,000 silver. Of the gold produced \$3,582,005,000 has been coined as money and the balance has been used in the arts. Of the silver produced \$4,042,700,000 has been coined as money and the balance used in the arts.

THE visible supply of grain in the United States on the 21st was: Wheat, 57,813,000 bushels; corn, 5,389,000 bushels; oats, 2,370,000 bushels; rye, 331,000 bushels; barley, 413,000 bushels.

OVER 1,000 longshoremen went on a strike in New York against a reduction of five cents an hour in their wages.

THE First national bank of San Marcos, Tex., suspended.

MRS. T. J. LOSSING died at Kansas City, Kan., after six weeks of treatment by Christian scientists. She refused to receive a physician, and died professing faith in the Christian science method of cure.

LEE BENTLEY, a young farmer near Newport, Ark., seeing that his wife was about to die swallowed laudanum with fatal effect. His wife breathed her last soon after he expired and they were buried together.

FIRE destroyed a large part of the business houses in Thayer, Mo.

THE Ohio river at Gallipolis, O., was lower than ever before known. No steamers could run, and people were driving across with teams, something that had not been done for fifty years.

THE Columbian museum of Chicago will be at once incorporated and steps taken to secure objects of interest from the fair.

E. T. DONALDSON, late of Kansas City, Mo., secretary of the Union Trust company of Sioux City, Ia., president of the First national bank of Marion, Kan., and of eleven Iowa banks, left for parts unknown, taking with him about \$800,000 of the people's money. All of the institutions he was connected with were in receivers' hands.

THE first encampment of the National Farmers' Alliance opened at Mount Gretna, Pa.

THE issue of standard silver dollars from the mint and treasury offices during the week ended on the 19th was 699,384; for the corresponding period in 1892, 487,855.

THE following suspended banks resumed business: The People's national and Union national at Denver, Central national at Pueblo, Col., Greeley national at Greeley, Col., Hamilton county state bank at Webster City, Ia., Hamilton county state bank at Fort Dodge, Ia., and Henning's bank at Plano, Ill.

THIRTY-EIGHT buildings were destroyed by fire at Birdseye, Ind., and seventeen families were left homeless.

MAJ. JOHN C. LULLMAN, real estate broker, financial agent and capitalist, committed suicide at his home in St. Louis on account of business reverses.

SILAS Wilson, known as a "bad negro," was lynched 10 miles from Leavenworth, Kan.

THE report that soldiers killed four haymakers in a collision near Hunnewell, Kan., was said to be unfounded.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Iowa republicans in convention in Des Moines nominated Frank D. Jackson, of Des Moines, for governor; W. S. Dungan, of Charleston, for lieutenant governor; G. S. Robinson, of Storm Lake, for supreme judge; J. W. Luke, of Hampton, for railroad commissioner, and Henry Sabin, of Des Moines, for superintendent of public instruction. The platform approves the administration of Benjamin Harrison; favors maintaining both gold and silver as unlimited legal tender for the payment of debt, every dollar to be of equal value; opposes state bank money; says the pension system now in practice is a menace to the honor of the brave and deserving national defenders, and declares in favor of local option.

THE democrats of Virginia in convention at Richmond nominated Charles T. O'Ferrall for governor and E. C. Kent for lieutenant governor.

NORRIS MARIS, aged 90 years, one of the founders of the underground railway during the war, died at Wilmington, Del.

JOHN LOGAN CHIPMAN, member of congress from the First district of Michigan, died at his home in Detroit, aged 63 years.

NEBRASKA democrats will hold their state convention at Lincoln October 4.

ONE of the best known and oldest of American landscape painters, John W. Casilear, died suddenly of apoplexy at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., aged 82 years.

GEORGE A. BEANE, aged 67, a member of Denham Thompson's "Old Homestead" company, dropped dead from apoplexy during a performance at McVicker's theater in Chicago.

FOREIGN.

SEVENTEEN of an excursion party from Kilkree, Ireland, were drowned by the capsizing of their boat in Carrigaholt bay.

CARL MUELLER, the famous German painter and director of the Art academy at Dusseldorf, is dead. He was born at Darmstadt in 1818.

TEN men were killed and twenty-six wounded in a fight between French and Italian workmen near Paris.

THE number of fresh cholera cases reported in Russia during the seven days ended on the 18th was 2,113 and the number of deaths 768.

THIS far this season the catch of seal in Japan waters has been as follows: By the American fleet of eighteen vessels, 19,460; by the British fleet of nineteen vessels, 24,010. The catch is considered a large one.

An explosion of fire in a pit at Dortmund, Germany, killed fifty persons and injured many others.

DURING a political fight at Romero, Mex., between the followers of Garza, Galan and Cardena, rival candidates for governor, seven persons were killed.

THE elections in France resulted in a safe majority for the government.

A MONUMENT to Abraham Lincoln at Edinburgh, Scotland, was unveiled with appropriate ceremony.

THE hardware house of William Starrs Son & Morrow at Halifax, N. S., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$125,000.

LATER.

In the United States senate on the 22d Mr. Voorhees (Ind.) spoke at length in favor of the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase law. Mr. Palmer (Ill.) also spoke in favor of repeal. Mr. Dubois (Idaho) spoke in opposition.

Mr. Peffer (Kan.) introduced a joint resolution for the reduction of the salaries of all government officers and employees above \$1,000. In the house Mr. Hepburn (Ia.) Mr. Jones (Va.), and others spoke against the repeal of the Sherman law and Mr. Hopkins (Ill.) spoke in favor of repeal. The senate bill was passed admitting free of duty all articles intended for exhibition at the California Midwinter International exposition.

THE Anderson Piano company at Rockford, Ill., failed for \$100,000.

EIGHT persons, including Herbert Inglis, marine superintendent for the Cunard Steamship company, were drowned in the Nene river at Liverpool by the capsizing of a sailboat.

THE business portion of Winlock, Wash., was destroyed by fire.

AT Bearden, Ark., the house of Abraham Jones, a negro, was blown up with dynamite and Jones and his wife and child were fatally hurt.

BRIDGET PRENDERGAST, aged 26, who had been in a cataleptic sleep in an Indianapolis hospital for two years, has awakened.

SAMUEL W. CLARK, the leading lumber dealer of Zanesville, O., made an assignment, with resources and liabilities of about \$1,500,000.

EDWARD FREEMAN, a negro podiatrist at Pittsburgh, Pa., fatally shot Ella Lawton, his white mistress, and then shot himself.

MISSOURI regulators took a 14-year-old girl from her home near Warrensburg and gave her a terrible whipping.

In a fight at Gilberton, Pa., over disputed railway tracks Richard Amour, Richard Parfitt and W. Hughes were killed and a number of others were wounded.

THE Ohio Stone company at Cleveland went into the hands of a receiver with assets of \$300,000 and liabilities of \$250,000.

THE president has issued a proclamation opening the Cherokee strip in Indian territory to settlement Saturday, September 16.

THE private bank of J. T. Knapp & Co. at Cedar Falls, Ia., closed its doors.

FIRE completely destroyed the Masonic hotel at Harvey, Ill., the loss being \$100,000, with no insurance. The hotel was filled with visitors to the world's fair.

THE SILVER DEBATE.

Synopsis of the Discussion in the United States Congress.

IN THE HOUSE.

On the 17th Mr. Daniels (rep., N. Y.) spoke in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The error, he said, had taken hold of the public mind that disaster was bound to follow from the adoption of silver bullion in the treasury. This fear had been promulgated and voiced by the president. Congress should intervene to give some measure of relief to the people by changing the financial policy.

Mr. Cooper (dem., Fla.) would vote for the Wilson bill and against each and every one of the propositions presented by the silver men. He argued that the Sherman law was the cause of the present depression. The want of public confidence and caused the runs upon banks, and caused the failure of substantial banking institutions and had brought about the present financial stringency. The democratic platform at Chicago had declared for the coinage of gold and silver at an equal intrinsic value and the man who stood now for free silver undertook to override the democratic platform. He was ready to support any measure which would bring the money of the people out of its hiding place and would place the currency on a stable basis, but he did not believe that the country could safely provide for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 20 to 1.

Mr. Goldzier (dem., Ill.) paid considerable attention to the millions of savings bank depositors of the country, who, he said, were a class of citizens just as much as the despised Wall street bankers. He took issue with those financial experts who presented figures showing the contraction of the currency.

Mr. Goldzier said that it was not the contraction of the currency, but the contraction of the confidence which created the present business depression. He was emphatically for repeal.

On the 18th Mr. Sibley (dem., Pa.) spoke in favor of bimetalism and the Johnson interconvertible bond proposition. He said the time had come when the people of the great cities should no longer dominate and control the policy of the 67,000,000 workers of this land. The bimetalists were as anxious as were the gentlemen on the other side to put a speedy end to the present depression, and this end could be attained by now enacting in law the Johnson proposition.

One cause of the present panic was the Reform club, of New York, which had attempted to fix up the tariff before the meeting of congress. The New York bankers were also responsible for the panic. The demand for the creation of a new currency had not come from agriculturists or laborers, but from the absorbers of the country's wealth: not from the 67,000,000 of American citizens, but from the 21,000 who had acquired half of the national wealth and wanted as soon as they could the balance of it. The demoralization act of 1873 was a traitorous act and along with the names of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold would be placed the names of those who were guilty of the crime of 1873. In the speaker's opinion the salvation of the country depended upon the people who were living west of the Alleghenies and south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Mr. Everett (dem., Mass.) spoke in favor of repeal. He said the democratic party was called upon to meet a great crisis. Mr. Cleveland was a great leader, and he was ready to support him. He did not care who was responsible for these present difficulties. When a great city was on fire no one cared whose old woman's cow had kicked over the lamp. Every one wanted to put out the fire, but the responsibility to extinguish the fire rested with the democrats.

Mr. Haines (dem., N. Y.) said he was amazed at the attacks made upon Wall street. They were pure demagogic attacks on the financial system of the country. Wall street was the savings bank of the nation, and it was Wall street that had held the various sections of the country sent their loanable surplus, and from there that surplus was distributed throughout the country where capital was needed for the development of every industry.

Mr. English (dem., N. J.) took the same ground. But while he would vote for the repeal of the purchasing clause he did not hold that that repeal would be a panacea for all our evils: that it would restore the confidence which the people lacked. He thought the president's sagacity was sufficient to know that the people would not be satisfied with the repeal of the purchasing clause, and he would not support it. He had confidence in the president's honor that at the proper time he would redeem every promise of the Chicago platform.

Mr. Simpson (pop., Kan.) spoke in favor of free coinage. He severely criticized the democratic party for its absolute uselessness. Who ever had heard of the democratic party ever repealing a law or making a law. There was no democratic party any more. It was President Cleveland's party. He also paid his sarcastic respects to the republican party, which he charged the present depression was the result of republican legislation.

Mr. Morgan (dem., Mo.) and Mr. Talbert (dem., S. C.) advocated the free coinage of silver.

On the 19th Mr. McCreary (dem., Ky.) spoke for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and argued that the position of the meeting of the conference in the interest of bimetalism. He was here as a friend of silver and not as its enemy. He was in favor of international bimetalism. The United States could not afford to adopt a free coinage policy now. The only path to free coinage was through international agreement and that it was to reach that path was to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. As a bimetalist he did not wish to see this country relegated to a silver basis.

Mr. Catehings (dem., Miss.) said he would vote for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and he would vote against any proposition that would indirectly looking to the free coinage of silver in this country at this time at any ratio that could be suggested. He stood by every plank of the Chicago platform, but that platform nowhere demanded the free coinage of silver.

He said that there was no difference in the Sherman act would tend to restore confidence.

Mr. Livingston (dem., Ga.) favored bimetalism, and the plain question now presented was between a single gold standard and bimetalism. He denied that the purchasing clause was responsible for the present financial and business trouble. The banks and the bankers were now the calamity howlers, and not the farmers, who had been squeezed until there was nothing more to squeeze from them. He made the prediction that if the purchasing clause of the Sherman act were repealed the price of products in this country would not be increased.

Mr. Richards (dem., O.) believed that President Grover Cleveland was right in attributing to the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill the present business depression.

Mr. Curtis (rep., Kan.) spoke in support of the Wilson bill, but in a conservative manner. He was in favor of a ratio of 20 to 1, and he would then establish a commission with authority to change the ratio at any time it was found to be too large or too small. Then let the secretary of the treasury be authorized to coin the silver bullion into the treasury.

Mr. Broderick (rep., Kan.) spoke in favor of bimetalism and prosperity, which terms he regarded as almost synonymous. The great mass of the people had no voice in the fixing of the financial policy, and the United States should not be coerced on this question by any other nation.

Mr. Clark (dem., Mo.) argued in favor of free coinage. To demonetize silver was to confiscate one-half of the property in the United States. The gold bug said to this congress the metals should be divorced at the behest of England, the bully of the nations. One hundred and seventeen years ago this country had declared its political independence, and some gentlemen had now the audacity to believe that the time had come when she should declare her financial independence and be free indeed.

On the 21st Mr. Powers (rep., Vt.) supported the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. If free coinage were adopted the gold bugs could corner the market just as easily as they could today. The only solution of the problem was at once to suspend the coinage of silver, which the world had discarded, until we could bring the world to its senses.

Mr. Hooker (dem., Miss.) opposed unconditional repeal. If labor was distressed it should be attributed to the action of the banks. The repeal of the Sherman law would not restore trade or commerce, nor would it relieve the wage earners. The present depression was

not attributable so much to the Sherman act as to the McKinley act.

Mr. Cooper (dem., Ind.) spoke in opposition to the free coinage of silver. He would rather favor a policy which would give the country a safe, recognized stable currency than enter upon experiments at this time. If congress repealed the purchasing clause it would send the gold bug down to hell. In his opinion it would lift up silver and make it the equal of gold.

Mr. Alexander (dem., N. C.) advocated free silver coinage and spoke of a larger currency. If relief were not given to the country there might be trouble.

Mr. Sperry (dem., Conn.) opposed free coinage and advocated the Wilson bill. The silver men did not seem to care whether the ratio should be 16 or 20.

Mr. Cox (dem., Tenn.) argued against the Wilson bill. He was speaking, he said, in behalf of the poor colored men of his country.

Mr. Settle (rep., N. C.) said that the furthest he would go was for the coining of the American product. He was not in favor of an increase of the currency that did not increase with sound and good money. He was in favor of bimetalism and would vote for the Wilson bill.

Mr. McLaurin (dem., S. C.) spoke in opposition to the Wilson bill. The situation had come to pass when his people could stand it no longer. The people of his state understood that the contraction of currency meant death for the few and poverty for the millions. Democrats might as well try to twist one of the cyclones of the west wrong way as to attempt to stem this tide. We are in the same condition that we had been in 1873, except that then we had been trying to eliminate the power of King Grover instead of King Gold. Was the United States to be forever a tributary province, a puny, sickly boy that had a spasm every time that its old mother had the hysterics?

Mr. McDannold (dem., Ill.) said he was in favor of the free coinage of gold and silver at any ratio that might be acceptable. He would then remove from both their legal tender privilege. But the government should have the privilege of paying every dollar it owed in coin. That was the only method of restoring the integrity of the two metals.

Mr. Bartlett (dem., N. Y.) said he was in thorough accord with the president's message. He represented a farming constituency, a laboring constituency, a banking constituency, and all demanded that the purchasing clause be unqualifiedly repealed. With an international agreement there could be but one standard, and he was in favor of that standard, and to-day that standard was gold.

Mr. Stockdale (dem., Miss.) said this fight was not between the east and west; it was between the creditor and debtor classes. He liked the east, but the people of the west would not forsake their own interests in order to benefit the east or the west.

IN THE SENATE.

On the 16th Mr. Sherman (rep., O.) characterized as unwise and unbusinesslike a proposal by Mr. Cockrell authorizing the use of the treasury to redeem (at par and accrued interest) such of the 2 per cent. bonds as may be presented for redemption, and to pay for them in new legal tender notes. A discussion followed, in which Mr. Cockrell ridiculed the idea of letting the national banks increase their circulation while his proposition to increase the greenback circulation was opposed by the senator from Ohio, the friend and supporter of national banks and the great gold monometalist.

Mr. Berry (dem., Ark.) spoke in advocacy of the standard of gold and silver.

On the 18th Mr. Voorhees called up his national bank currency bill and moved its immediate consideration. He felt called upon to say that his bill was not introduced for the benefit of the national banks, but was rather intended to give the use of the money which the national banks now employ for the benefit of the general public. There was a dreadful situation confronting the American people, and every remedy suggested could only be a remedy with the prompt action. Here was an opportunity for the nation to make a great step forward. The senate would see the advantage to be gained by a prompt passage of the bill.

Mr. Allen (pop., Neb.) advocated the adoption of the amendment offered by him to suspend interest on the bonds on which the increased circulation is based. In his judgment the bill was a mistake, and he hoped that the senate would see the advantage to be gained by a prompt passage of the bill.

Mr. Stewart (rep., N. Y.) said this was no time for the senate to make a change of policy. He would support every effort was made to relieve the country. If that effort was not made in good faith it would not be the fault of the silver men. They would agree to everything that would give relief. They asked no subsidy, no advantage, no change of policy.

Messrs. McPherson (dem., N. J.) and Anderson (rep., Neb.) argued against the Allen amendment.

Mr. Peffer (pop., Kan.) spoke against the national banking system. As banks of issue the national banks would have no use. That usefulness had expired and they should no longer cumber the earth. He opposed the bill and suggested the issue of \$100,000,000 in greenbacks, which would, he said, go far toward restoring confidence.

The Allen amendment being rejected, the question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell (dem., Mo.) for the redemption at their face value and accrued interest of such 2 per cent. bonds as may be presented for redemption and to issue greenbacks to pay for them. This amendment was opposed by Mr. McPherson (dem., N. J.) and Mr. Sherman (rep., O.). The latter characterized it as an unbusinesslike transaction. The government of the United States could not now increase its demand liabilities. It would be unsafe to do this. Such a proposition would shake the foundation of government's credit. Nobody doubted that the government was strong, rich, powerful and able to maintain every dollar of its money and pay in gold and silver coin, but it was not able to assume new obligations now.

Mr

RECRUIT AND CORPORAL.

BY GEORGE L. PUTNAM.

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BETWEEN Corporal Bond and Private Myers the relations were strained. This was an unfortunate condition. On the face of it, it seemed that the corporal had taken an instinctive dislike to the new man; for Myers was a recruit, and had not had time to create either pronounced friendships or antagonisms. But Corporal Bond, who was a soldier from love of it, and whose chief pride was in the daring efficiency of the old regiment, did not reckon from instinct alone. He observed that Private Myers accepted the petty annoyances attendant upon joining with a meekness that was not becoming. He had even shown no disposition to fight when he found his blanket knotted rope-wise. This, Corporal Bond argued, could be true of only a mean-spirited creature. He was sorry such a recruit had gotten into the regiment, but being there he must be educated up to the regiment's standard.

One stinging mid-winter day the guard detail from H company included both Corporal Bond and Private Myers. The first sergeant, being busy with the monthly returns, was excused from marching on the detail at guard mounting, and that duty fell to Corporal Bond. After performing this slight function, he would take his place in the line of file-closers and become himself a member of the guard. He was careful to inform himself of the position of the detail in line; and then indicated to Private Myers his particular place.

To the superficial eye of the adjutant, shivering in front of the line and devoutly wishing the ceremony was over, the disposition of the detail seemed to have been made with due regard for symmetry in "sizing up." But when the guard had been marched to its post and had been told off into reliefs it was found that Private Myers had post No. 3 of the second relief. The older soldiers, chuckling at their own escape, grinned anticipatively at the idea of mild-mannered Myers suffering on that exposed beat. They were denied the satisfaction of knowing if Myers understood the situation, for he said nothing, did nothing that could be construed into an admission.

When the hour came for posting the second relief for its first tour of night duty, Corporal Bond assumed command of Private Myers, and relieved the old sentinel on No. 3.

"You know the limits of your post at night," said he. "From the corner of the ordnance storehouse around to the lower end of the corral, along the bank of the cut. It's a nasty place, and you'll have to keep your eyes open. Myers. A man that's no more of a scrapper than you are could be killed twenty times over along the cut; a belt over your head, a knife under your chin, and then you go tumbling down into the waterway. There's plenty would do it, too, for the sake of the stealing they could get on your post. I'm telling you this for your own good."

"There's the wood-yard. Those sticks would make handy weapons for a man creeping up behind you. Cordwood costs money, too, out here. Government can afford it, but folks can't. If they get any at all, they steal it, and they don't object to a little thing like



"KEEP YOUR EYE PEELED."

that. They are always hanging around, picking off billets here and there. It's a piece of your business to-night to stop that—to catch 'em or kill 'em—and they know it well as you do. They'll be keeping a sharp watch out for you in the dark corners."

"Got a cartridge in your piece? You are likely to need one. This ain't any play-soldiering, Myers; this post isn't any snap. You're earning your pay this night. It's a long dark beat, and a good step from any support. I'm most sorry it fell to you, for you ain't the man I'd choose for such a ticklish job. But don't get scared. All I say is, keep your eye peeled, or it'll be a dead sentinel I take off here in two hours!"

Private Myers shivered in his overcoat and wished himself far away. His sense of isolation became oppressive; the darkness harbored unknown dangers; thieves were lurking about; uncanny objects were ready to show themselves.

For Private Myers was a very new soldier, and could not bear a soldier's honors easily. In every way he was untried and unformed. A good, square, honest fellow, but with no force of character and little worldly experience, he had enlisted because that way lay an easy manner of life. His nature had nothing in common with soldiering; but as yet he did not know it. He was out of his element; but he did not know what his element was. Some day he might discover this, and thereafter do that to which his hand most naturally might turn. But now

he was no more than a man in entry, the butt of all the wags in barracks, accepting these rather hard conditions with humility because he did not know what else to do. His life was hard, but a redeeming feature was that he himself did not know how hard it really was.

With a sudden accession of courage he marched to the head of his beat. As he went, something white fluttered into sight between him and the moon, and then wavered into the black depths of the cut. Again his courage forsook him, and he threw forward his rifle ready to fire; but the whiteness was lost, and he was unharmed. He threw open the chamber of his gun with a bold movement and took out the cartridge.

He knew a shot would bring the men from the guard-house, and he did not want to turn them out for a trifle. He would cut a very poor figure before them under such circumstances. Somewhat nearer than the guard-house was the cottage in which Corporal Bond lived. Women-folks were there, and they would be frightened by the discharge. It was better to take an additional risk of danger than to be the joke of the garrison for a week over a false alarm.

He approached the hay-yard. The wind was rising, and was like an icicle against his face. It wailed yet more and more dimly. He stopped to listen, not at all certain it was the wind, and that only, that he heard. There was a quality in it such as he had never heard before. It was short-lived and intermittent, and not at



"SAY, KID, WHO ARE YOU?"

all like sounds usually produced by the lungs of night. He walked quickly among the bales of hay, and nearly fell over the origin of the strange sound. He picked it up and looked at it in the dim moonlight.

"White, eh? How the deuce did the child get here?" he demanded of himself. "Say, kid, who are you?"

But the child was crying too steadily to admit of its doing anything else. It had probably been asleep, and now, barely awake, was frightened by unwonted surroundings. It was cold, too. Myers could not get a rational reply. The child simply clung to him, and cried with a loud voice. To Myers' mind it drowned all other sounds, and he wondered that the guard did not come down and see what had occurred on post No. 3.

Private Myers was not enough of a soldier to alarm the guard. He was too much of a soldier to leave his post and run with the child to the cottage of Corporal Bond, but a few rods away. What he did was to strip off his overcoat, wrap the child in, and talk in a roughly comforting way. Presently he made a hollow space among the bales, sheltered from the wind, and warm. In it he put the quieted child, pulling another bale over the nest; and the child went to sleep, like the vigorous, healthy little animal that it was.

The officer of the guard came stumbling sleepily about on a tour of inspection. "All right on your post?" he demanded.

"All right, sir."

"Very foolish of you not to wear an overcoat. You're likely to get pneumonia," said the officer.

The sentinel made no reply. The remark had been unofficial, and did not require any.

At the end of two weary hours, Corporal Bond came down to relieve the sentinel. He had been warm and comfortable in the guardhouse, and was possibly in a little worse humor at having to turn out for so trifling a duty.

"Still alive, eh?" said he. "Well, I didn't expect it. I see they took your overcoat, though."

"No, they didn't. I've got it down here," said Myers. He went to the place, and picked it up tenderly.

"The more fool you for not wearing it," growled the corporal. "Why, what have you got in it?"

"Just a kid I found down here crying."

Corporal Bond looked at the sleeping child and gave a little start as of surprise. "Well, I swear!" said he. But he didn't.

They marched together without another word from the lower end of the beat and passed the corporal's set of quarters. Suddenly the corporal stopped.

"I'll take the kid," said he. And then he held out a hand in a friendly way. "We might shake," he ventured.

Myers was carrying the child close to his breast with a warm feeling of tender possession. He did not fancy letting the corporal take the helpless charge from him and spoke with unusual resentment.

"I'll keep the kid for to-night," said he, sturdily. "I found it, and I'll take care of it—till somebody claims it. And I don't know any reason why we should shake hands. We haven't had any occasion to, so far."

"Well," said the corporal, "I thought I'd like to because—because I seem to have made a mistake in sizing you up. I'm willing to admit my fault. But it's just as you say."

"Oh, that's it, eh?" said Myers. "Well, here's my hand. Shake and shake hearty. And, by the way, the kid here; you've got women-folk, and they can take care of it better than I can—just for to-night. You know whose it is?"

"Yes," said Corporal Bond. "It's mine."

BENEFITS TO BOTH COUNTRIES.

That Would Follow from Free Trade with Mexico.

The following is an extract from a letter dated City of Mexico, Mexico, July 21, 1893, written by ex-Gov. Crittenden, our new consul-general to Mexico, to Messrs. S. K. and Kirk Armour. The letter in full is printed in American Industries of August 5.

"Gentlemen: Minister Gray and I called to see Hon. Romero Rubio, secretary of the interior in reference to the decree of President Diaz, forbidding the introduction of fresh pork into this city."

"We presumed that it had a bearing on the admission of all kinds of pork and to a certain extent on slaughtered beef. We did not see an official copy of the report, therefore sought an official explanation of it. Minister Rubio, having supervision over whatever affects the administration of the internal revenues of the country, was the proper officer to see in reference to this subject, and after having received us with that marked politeness ever characteristic of the officials here, he explained that it did not apply to our own country, as no fresh pork was brought here from the United States; and the application was alone to the pork slaughtered outside of this federal district."

"I think he is correct in this proposition, for two reasons: 'First—To secure the revenue of \$4.85 on each animal brought in and slaughtered in this district."

"Second—On sanitary grounds, as such slaughtered animals may have been diseased, killed and brought to this market and sold because diseased. Viewing this decree in this light, we think it an unobjectionable one, and no one here or elsewhere should complain of it."

"He requested me to inform him whether any pork was shipped into this country from the United States. I wrote him a communication a few days after the interview, informing him that no such meats were shipped here from the United States. I have been informed that not a pound of fresh pork is shipped here from Kansas City, for four reasons:

"First—On account of the tariff. "Second—Expense of transportation. "Third—Meat would be injured in refrigerator cars."

"Fourth—The home market could and would undersell it, as in the Mexican mind the home meat is preferable, upon the idea, I presume, that 'home things are always sweeter and better than foreign ones.'"

"My observation and experience here taught me a different lesson, particularly in the matter of beef. If the new tariff were not so high on fresh meats of all kinds, could the packing houses of Kansas City ship such products into this city at a profit? I am aware that only a small part of this population can afford to purchase foreign meats, or, in fact, any meat at all. Therefore, the market would naturally be limited to a small per cent. of the citizens of this city. I would like to see the commerce between this country and our own extended. I think it should be far beyond its present sum total. There are, in my opinion, two obstacles in the way at present; one, the exorbitant and oppressive tariff system between the two republics, and the other, the methods our merchants pursue toward the merchants here. It would be a blessing to the people of both countries if absolute free trade existed between Mexico and the United States. I hope this word will not alarm some of the politicians in the latter country. Even as ardent supporters of the McKinley bill as the Globe-Democrat forcibly said in its issue of May 18:

"If the custom houses on the Canadian and Mexican lines at the United States borders were removed altogether, the countries concerned would be benefited. A free market for all our products, manufactured as well as natural, in Canada and Mexico, and a market equally free in the United States for all those countries raise or fashion would be a great boon on all sides. We do not want and will not accept anything like free trade with the outside world in general, but with these countries on our border all trade restrictions, or nearly all, ought to be removed by mutual consent as soon as arrangements to this effect can be entered into."

"These are words of much wisdom—'apples of gold in pictures of silver.' Kansas alone, by removal of these custom laws, would be benefited millions of dollars. Kansas butter is now selling in this market at 80 cents per pound. Remove the tariff and it would command only half that sum and the demand, in my opinion, would be so great that your 'Silver Churn Butter' would have to come here by ear load to supply the demand."

"There is not a bright schoolboy in Kansas who cannot calculate the financial advantages that Kansas would derive from even a modification of the custom house duties levied at our border. Mexico is improving rapidly in population and in the volume of its trade, and in proportion to that increase will the demand for the products of our country increase. We can naturally supply them cheaper than any other nation, and we should supply Mexico with everything they require, from a paper of pins to the most intricate piece of machinery ever invented or manufactured by the deft hands of Americans. Why not, then, remove the obstacles and to that extent enrich our own people?"

"If this free interchange of commerce were had between the two contiguous republics the same demand would be made for other articles with which our commerce is overstocked. The Germans and French have a strong hold on this market. Their methods of doing business are more liberal than those of Americans, hence they have obtained commercial control here."

"It is gratifying to say that our people, with the push and drive of the Yankee, are beginning to take a firmer hold here, and will, in my opinion, soon take the lead. There should be a natural sympathy between the two countries."

A QUACK PRESCRIPTION.

Dr. McKinley Makes an Improper Diagnosis and Gives a False Remedy.

Gov. McKinley prescribes the following cure for hard times: "An authoritative declaration by congress, approved by the president, that the threatened changes in the tariff will not take place."

In saying this, the governor prescribes what he knows to be an impossibility, and his utterance, considering the condition of the country, is a piece of demagogism. The people at the last election voted for tariff reform; the democratic party is pledged to revision, and could not make such a declaration as McKinley wants without stultifying themselves. To ask them to do so is mere boy's play. McKinley's demagogism consists in attributing the distress of the country to the wrong cause. Everybody knows that it is due to the lack of confidence caused by the Sherman silver purchase law. The country is suffering from collapse of credits and financial paralysis, which breeds industrial paralysis. If abundance of money could be obtained for ordinary operations, the shutting down of manufactories from fear of changes in the tariff would not amount to enough to create even a ripple in business circles. The physician who makes a wrong diagnosis of a disease is more dangerous than the quack who administers worthless nostrums. For a prominent man to deliberately put the country on the wrong scent for relief is no less than criminal. The governor is too intelligent a man to be so wedded to his tariff fad as not to be able to perceive that the real foundation of the trouble is unwise financial legislation. Remedy that, and the country can stand a readjustment of tariff schedules along the line of free raw materials and higher taxes on luxuries.—St. Paul News.

NO TRIFLING.

The People Are in No Mood for Child's Play—They Expect Congress to Take Hold of the Tariff Revision Promptly.

The Chattanooga Times thinks that congress is now in no mood for serious business, and suggests that it would be a good idea to repeal the purchase clause of the Sherman act and adjourn until December 4, the time for the regular session.

If congress is in no mood for serious business the people are in that mood, and they are so thoroughly in earnest that their representatives will catch something of their spirit and settle down to work. We believe that the majority of our congressmen are already in this frame of mind. They are fresh from the people and they know just what evils are most burdensome, and they all know the nature of the remedies and reforms demanded by their constituents.

To propose an adjournment until December, after repealing the purchase section of the Sherman act, is simply trifling with a very grave situation. It is substantially a proposition to continue the republican protective tariff in force as long as possible. Our readers have doubtless noted the fact that Speaker Crisp talks in a very different vein. He is in favor of getting down to work and sticking to it until something is done that will substantially benefit the country and redeem the pledges of the democratic platform.

Our Chattanooga contemporary will find that the people mean business—serious business—and we see no reasonable ground for the statement that their representatives are not in full sympathy with them.—Atlanta Constitution.

Wage-Earners "Get It in the Neck."

No one can fail to have sympathy with the workingmen of Colorado and other silver states at the deplorable condition they find themselves in and the misery they are compelled to endure. Their homes have been broken up, and to-day they find themselves wanderers on this free American soil, and through what? Nothing more than detestable and degrading McKinleyism. The Sherman act sought to artificially stimulate the price of silver, and for a time succeeded. Such inflation, however, can never last, and reaction must assuredly come. It should be a severe lesson and warning to the wage-earner. While the gaseous process is in operation he receives none of its benefits, and when, at last, the thing bursts, he is one that is shattered by the explosion. The same conditions apply to other commodities beside silver. The McKinley blowpipe may make things appear larger for a time, but it is not long before natural conditions will prick the bubble, and you can depend upon it wage-earners are the people who will suffer and be found among the wreck. McKinleyism is the meanest enemy the working men ever faced, and its place on our statute books is a standing disgrace.—American Industries.

Summing Up the Situation.

"Do you know," said Marie to Arabella, "I have been reading about the tariff."

"Dear me!"

"Yes. And I know all about it."

"You don't mean it."

"It's just as simple as can be. You see, what the country needs is protection."

"Yes. I've heard somebody say that."

"And money is hard to get just now."

"Indeed it is."

"So, of course, we can't afford to pay for arsenals and war vessels and things to protect us."

"I see."

"So they are going to have free trade. When it doesn't cost anything to trade, everybody will go to trading, and that will make times good, and we can get money enough to have protection. Isn't it perfectly lovely?"

But Arabella was too deep in admiration to reply.—American Industries.

Well Said

Senator Quay is in a comprising frame of mind. He wants a tariff that will be reasonably satisfactory to both parties, so that it need not be disturbed for a number of years. All right. Just make it a tariff for revenue and it will not be troubled for many a day.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

MCKINLEY'S CAMPAIGN.

How the Major Is Working Things in His Own State.

Were it not that the chief interest of the nation is centered in the vital question which congress is expected to dispose of in special session, the campaign which Gov. McKinley is carrying on in Ohio with the hope of securing his reelection would receive almost universal attention. The governor is making his campaign upon national issues. For this there are at least three very palpable reasons. It would be unsafe for him to deal to any extent with matters of exclusive interest to the state for the reason that his administration has been a dismal failure, attended with disgraceful scandals, marked by unprecedented corruption and responsible for one of the most grievous burdens of taxation ever placed upon the people of Ohio. In the second place the major fully appreciates that the masses are disposed to blame the ills that they endure upon the administration and he is without conscientious scruples against encouraging this tendency. He recalls that it defeated Van Buren's efforts for a second term, that it gave the house to the republicans in 1857 and to the democrats immediately following the crisis of 1873. As a third reason, and by no means the least, it affords the governor a chance to use his tariff speech, without which his campaign material would be painfully limited in character as well as quantity.

McKinley takes the financial question as his daily text, because it is the one in which the people are most deeply interested, and then undertakes to show that the stringency of the times is the direct result of a general apprehension that the tariff laws are to be changed in accordance with the policy so long advocated by the democratic party. What has come as the inevitable result of the nefarious system for which he is so largely responsible the major attributes to an undefined fear of what may follow upon the overthrow of that system. What has been the curse to our commercial and industrial interests he upholds as the one means to their speedy restoration. The system that has brought financial disaster to the entire country he recommends as a cure for the evil. What the people have pronounced against in numbers never before approached in passing upon a national issue, he clings to as the one sure dependence in the present crisis.

In 1890 the country emphatically declared against a high protective tariff when selecting its representatives to congress. The repudiation of the system was emphasized two years later when Cleveland was elected and the government turned over to those who were pledged to its overthrow. This action was the result of years of experience and study. The people acted with their eyes open and with a full appreciation of the results which were to follow upon their action. Theirs was a distinct declaration that the laws made in the interest of the favored classes that prompted them should give way to legislation beneficial to the entire country and to all its material interests. They declared against the accumulation of the nation's wealth in the hands of the few at the expense of the many hampered by unfavorable legislation. Gov. McKinley may win his state election by the agitation of a national issue, for Ohio has long been dominated by the vast wealth of its protected interests, but he cannot defer the action that will restore the general prosperity lost through republican folly or keep from the masses the rights which they rose in their might to demand.—Detroit Free Press.

CONGRESS SINCE 1859.

Republican Legislation Responsible for Present Hard Times.

It is commonly said that the democratic party is now responsible for legislation for the first time since 1861, this last being the date of the inauguration of the first republican president. But, to be exact, it is necessary to go back two years farther.

During the first half of Mr. Buchanan's administration, that is to say from March 4, 1857, to March 4, 1859, the democrats had control of every department of the government. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, presided over a democratic senate, and James L. Orr, of South Carolina, was the speaker of a democratic house. The democratic party was then able to perfect legislation, and was responsible for the laws that were enacted.

After March 4, 1859, this condition of things no longer existed. When congress met in December a long struggle ensued over the organization of the house, which ended on February 1, 1860, with the election of William Pennington, of New Jersey, a republican. From March 4, 1859, until recently, a period of more than thirty-four years, there has been no strictly democratic legislation, except such as received the assent of a republican president.

In 1861 the republicans inaugurated their first president and controlled both houses of congress. This control lasted till 1875, when the democrats controlled the house for the first time after the war. In 1877 they again had the house, but the republicans had the senate and the president. In 1879 the democrats had both houses, but the republicans had the president. From 1881 to 1883 the republicans had both houses and the presidency, though they held the senate only by a tie with Gen. Malone. From 1883 to 1889 the democrats had the house, and from 1885 to 1889 the president, but the republicans had the senate. From 1889 to 1891 the republicans were again in full control, and did much to create the conditions from which the country is now suffering. In 1891 the democrats regained control of the house, and in the present year have again obtained control of the presidency and the senate.

Thus in thirty-four years the democrats had the presidency six years, the senate four years and the house fourteen years, but never had all three at one time. The republicans had the presidency twenty-eight years, the senate thirty and the house twenty years. During eighteen years they had control of both houses and the presidency.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE LOOTED TREASURY.

Effect of High Tariff Legislation on the Gold Reserve.

It was stated in a dispatch from Washington that the treasury balance was reduced to \$113,609,081, including the \$100,000,000 gold reserve. As the excess above the reserve was only about \$13,609,081, and as nearly \$12,600,000 of this excess was fractional silver and over \$681,000 was minor coin, neither of which items is available for current payments, it is evident that it will very soon become necessary to dip into the gold reserve to meet the ordinary expenditures.

This statement serves to direct attention once more to the fact that the thing called McKinleyism was a good deal more than an increase in protective duties. It was that in part, but it consisted also of other parts intended to fasten the protective system upon the country for an indefinite period and to put all possible obstacles in the way of reform.

To that end not only were the protective duties largely increased where they were not already prohibitory, but the only important duty then remaining which was chiefly for revenue—the duty on sugar—was abolished. That duty was then yielding about \$50,000,000 of revenue yearly and would now be yielding at least \$60,000,000. Not content with that, the McKinley party voted a bounty to American sugar growers and another to American ship owners, thus creating an additional charge upon the treasury of some \$12,000,000 a year.

To the same end the same party voted away more than \$15,000,000 to refund to the states certain direct taxes collected nearly thirty years before from individuals, and a vastly larger sum annually to pay pensions to soldiers on account of disabilities not incurred in the public service. And still further, it made most extravagant continuing appropriations for public buildings, alleged river and harbor improvements, and other purposes. The object of all this was to reduce the revenues and increase the expenditures until the latter should equal or exceed the former, and thus make people believe that no reduction of protective duties could safely be made.

But even this was not enough. There was a large surplus in the treasury accumulated by the preceding democratic administration. It was part of the protection policy to get rid of this surplus. But first it was increased by covering into the treasury a fund of some \$55,000,000, consisting of money deposited by the national banks for the redemption of their surrendered note circulation. This was not only bad policy, but something very closely resembling breach of trust. Then the high tariff executive took the business in hand and proceeded in hot haste to get rid of the entire surplus thus augmented. Bonds not yet due were bought in large amounts upon the pretext of relieving the money market, and about half of the matured 4½ per cents were redeemed.

All these were parts of the McKinley policy. The object was to loot the treasury, to reduce the income to or below the expenditures, and thus provide not only an argument against a reduction of the monstrous protective duties, but also an excuse for their still further increase. The scheme has worked according to the intention except in one respect. The treasury has been emptied, and we already have to deal with a deficit. But the people have not been fooled. They know that the tariff can be revised on free trade lines, and they have ordered the revision to be made. They know that the protection party crippled the treasury and cut down the gold reserve nearly one-half, thus creating distrust and causing the present distressing crisis and leaving the government absolutely without the means of rendering any assistance or affording any relief. They therefore resent the republican assertions that they created a panic by electing a democratic president and congress, and they persist in demanding that the whole protective system which has caused so great disaster be torn up by the roots and cast out forever.—Chicago Herald.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

—Tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance.—The President's Message.

—Oh, no, the democratic party does not mean what it said at Chicago. It was only talking through its whiskers. For particulars read the president's message. Then interview Larry Neal, of Chillicothe!—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Turning their backs upon the discontented advisers of past folly, disappointing their enemies and cheering their friends by a sensible attitude on the questions of the day, the democrats of Ohio have set their faces toward victory.—N. Y. Times.

—With Lawrence T. Neal and William McKinley pitted against each other the tariff question is pretty certain to be very much in issue in Ohio this fall. And the probabilities are that the democrats will win, as they usually do when that question is squarely presented.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

—The republican organs are laying all the blame for the present stringency and uncertainty of the money market on the democratic party. The party is not to blame as yet, but it will be if four more weeks sees the iniquitous republican legislation it should abrogate at once still in force.—Chicago Times.

—At times like the present when the evils of unsound finance threaten us the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortune of others, the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding, or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values; but the wage-earner, the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction, is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him, his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prey on the misfortunes of others nor hoard his labor.—President Cleveland's Message.

Panic! Panic! Panic!

Cash! Cash! Cash!

This is the cry the country over. Everybody wants CASH—we want cash, and to get the cash we have put the prices on Clothing that will make ready exchange of Clothing for the cash.

NOTE PRICES!

Boys' Long Pants Suits at \$2, \$2 50, \$3, \$4 and \$5, that formerly sold at \$4, \$6, \$8 and \$10.

Children's Suits at 75c, \$1, \$1 50, \$2, \$3 and \$4, that formerly sold at \$1 50, \$2, \$3, \$5 and \$7.

Right here in your midst is a veritable

"HORNET'S NEST,"

and we are making the clothing business interesting. Great sale of Men's all-wool Suits, many of them below cost price.

Our Slaughter Prices are moving the goods. Don't fail to see some of these goods on exhibition in our big show windows.

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LOWEST PRICE HOUSE IN PUTNAM COUNTY.

If you want to Save Money, buy your

FURNITURE

A. B. HANNA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING.

The Greencastle Democrat.

H. B. MARTIN, C. L. MARTIN,
Editors and Proprietors.

Entered at the Postoffice at Greencastle, Ind., as second class matter.

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Greencastle, Ind., August 26, 1893

WHAT do you think of the McKinley bill?

To Congress: Let's have less talking and more law making.

ABOUT the best piece of news afloat is that the business situation is improving.

HARD times and the McKinley bill are still in force, but the ways and means committee evidently means business.

For one, the DEMOCRAT is exceedingly sorry to see such enterprising and mild mannered citizens as the Conrad brothers leave the State, but wishes them good luck and prosperity wherever they may locate.

THERE is no discount on the courage of the Iowa democrats. They take no backward steps in their platform. Their motto is "cry aloud and spare not" and war to the death on the thieving sham known as high protection. With such a declaration of principles and such a leader as Boies they are again sure of success.

A trifle, sire! was the Fool's reply: Then frown or laugh who will: for I, Who laugh at all and am only a clown, Will never more laugh at trifes.

A Chicago miss was curling her bangs at 4:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon. She overturned the lamp and in two hours three hundred buildings were burned and seven thousand people were homeless.

SPEAKER CRISP has made Congressman Cooper chairman of the committee on irrigation of arid lands and a member of the committee on the District of Columbia. Holman, after a service of many years as chairman of the appropriation committee, where he won a national reputation as "the watch dog of the treasury," was deposited and his place given to Sawyer, of Texas. Indiana got four chairmanships.

ACCORDING to the carefully prepared summary of the American Agriculturist's annual review all crops are short, there exists a great shortage in the world's supply and Europe will take all our surplus at good prices. The hay crop will prove of immense value. In one paragraph the report says:

"The harvest of 1893 in the United States is in many respects similar to that of three years ago, but with every prospect that home consumption and an increased foreign demand will so advance values as to yield as large a net return to farmers as on the average of recent years. Indeed, the review makes a distinctly encouraging exhibit in spite of the prevalent drought,

though admitting that the financial stringency may interfere with the early movement of crops and have a temporarily restrictive influence on prices."

WE rise to enquire of our brilliant republican contemporaries if the failure of the apple crop is to be blamed on Cleveland? We wish to know the worst at once.

ON Tuesday Congressman Cooper made a strong speech in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. He said he would rather favor a policy which would give the country a safe, recognized and stable currency than enter upon experiments at this time. If Congress repealed the purchasing clause it would not strike down nor kill silver. In his opinion it would lift up silver and make it the equal of gold. He suspected that arguments that this course would strike down silver meant that it would strike down the industry, but not the silver money.

It is to be supposed that Speaker Crisp knows his business, but why Mr. Cooper should be required to give his attention to the irrigation of arid lands is a mystery. Irrigation is unknown in this vicinity—that is by the water process—and one must travel far west of the Mississippi ere he reaches the land of the irrigation spade. The place should have been given to one of the desert statesmen and Mr. Cooper rewarded with a position more commensurate with his distinguished talents and ability. The Washington dispatches, however, state that he is well pleased with his slice of the pie.

"Out of Thine Own Mouth."

The Banner Times is afflicted with party blindness. While admitting that the late bridge contract, like all the lettings with which Engineer O'Brien was intrusted, is a marvel of cheapness, its blind party zeal moves it to say:

"We are not surprised at the contract being let at such a low figure, as a republican had something to do with it. Mr. Goss, of Morgan, is a republican, and he worked a little wholesome republican economy into the affair. If we could have a republican mixed up in all of the contracts made by Putnam county, this county would pull out of the kinks."

It is a pity to expose the ridiculousness of this silly effusion, but the democratic truth must be told. The republican economist of Morgan county insisted on giving the contract for the bridge over Eel river to W. W. Wolcott, the Indianapolis agent of the Wrought Iron Bridge company, for \$2,250, but the democratic engineer of Putnam county insisted on advertising for proposals. The result was a saving of seven hundred dollars to the taxpayers of the two counties. It is fortunate that republicans are not "mixed up" in Putnam county affairs. It would, however, be a good thing for the people of Morgan county, if they profited by the "mixed up" suggestion contained in the above extract. Putnam county is to be congratulated on having capable and trustworthy officials of whom Engineer O'Brien is a conspicuous type.

Reunion of the 97th Indiana.

The old veterans of the 97th Indiana had a glorious time at Cloverdale Wednesday and Thursday. About fifty of the boys were present and over 3,000 people were in attendance on the second day of the reunion. This regiment left Camp Dick Thompson in October, 1862, and consisted of Capt. Smiley's company from Putnam, four companies from Greene county, one from Sullivan, one from Vermillion, two from Owen and one from Vigo. Their first fight was at Jackson, Mississippi. They served through the war, did some hot fighting in the Atlanta campaign and marched with Sherman to the sea.

The reception and camp fire was held Wednesday night in the city hall. After an excellent program of much literary interest was rendered by the young ladies and gentlemen of Cloverdale, short speeches were made by Col. Cavins and others.

On Thursday at 8 a. m. a business meeting was held. Col. Cavins was chosen president; Jason Allen, secretary; Hiram Cox, treasurer. The next meeting will be held at Spencer. A committee consisting of Capts. Smiley, Meeks, Alexander and two others will determine the date. The veterans were photographed by Croy in a group and also with all the G. A. R. men present. Everybody then assembled in Martin's grove, where the day was spent in a highly enjoyable manner. Col. Cavins and Capt. Smiley made lengthy addresses, followed by short speeches by a number of comrades.

Notes.

Col. Cavins, Bloomfield, Capt. Smiley, Capt. Alexander, Bloomfield, Jason Allen, Terre Haute, and Capt. Meeks, Spencer, were accompanied by their wives.

The veterans were loud in their praise of the hospitality of the good people of Cloverdale. They were treated like lords and the gem city of South Putnam did herself proud.

All were welcome at the big basket dinner in the grove and none went away hungry.

The order was perfect. There were no disturbances of any nature whatever.

Ellis E. Sluss delivered an eloquent address of welcome, which was responded to by Capt. John D. Alexander.

Editors Williamson and Flannery.

The Cloverdale Sentinel, which has failed to show up on the picket line for several weeks, was issued Saturday, with Robert E. Williamson and M. T. Flannery as editors. They will issue the paper two weeks on account of the soldiers' reunion, when it is said someone will take hold of the enterprise and make it permanent. We wish the gentlemen, both of whom are old acquaintances and friends of the DEMOCRAT, success and congratulate them on the neat and newsy sheet issued last week. The editors are frank and original, as the following announcement will evidence:

"The reason why we have no political news this week is because we agreed to lay down our rock if you will lay down your club, Williamson being a humpshouldered man of fifty-one summers, rather inclined to be homely, is one of those halfwitted, cranky populists with now and then a good idea in his head in regard to good government. Flannery is one of those sleek, smooth, pleasant kind of men of Irish descent and tries to convince the community that he knows something. But he is one of those hell or no hell kind of democrats; the balance of the committee is of the g. o. p. persuasion."

Complimentary to Greencastle.

For the past several weeks Messrs. Frank O'Hair and James B. Nelson have been filling engagements with the "Old Settlers." The following complimentary notices have come to our table:

On Friday Mr. Frank O'Hair, of Greencastle, Ind., addressed the audience. Subject: "Our Country and the Duty of Young Settlers." The delivery and appearance of the young man was very good, while his speech was of the very highest order, containing those gems of thought and high minded patriotism which we so seldom hear. His reference to "That Gaping Pit of Damnation—the Americansaloon"—and "The star-eyed chief of chaos—anarchy," were especially fine.—Charleston Ill., Courier.

Major P. T. McFaddin, of Logansport, was followed by Hon. James B. Nelson, of Greencastle, in an address of forty-five minutes, which for rhetoric, elegant diction and sound logic has not been excelled from this platform, although many able and noted speakers have exhibited forensic powers of the highest order on these occasions. Though his address was mainly to the "young settlers," yet he held the assembled thousands, old and young, to the close, eliciting frequent and enthusiastic applause. The speaker bids fair to become an orator of the first order.—Carroll County Citizen.

Cleveland and Carlisle.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

Says Mr. Voorhees: "As a democrat and American citizen, and loving and believing in justice and fair play and common sense, I appeal to those around me, and to the great body of the people to know whom we can trust, whom we can believe at such a time as this, if we are to turn our backs on such men as Grover Cleveland and John G. Carlisle? God help the democratic party and the country if such a stupendous mistake is to take place." And we are very sure the country will say: "A Daniel has come to judgement."

Putnam McCrays All Democrats.

Indianapolis Sentinel, August 20.
Attorney Frank McCray returned Friday evening from Putnam county, where he attended a memorable reunion of the McCray family in this part of the State, nearly two hundred members of the family having gathered at the homestead of Fleming McCray, a few miles north of Greencastle. A reunion was held in a beautiful grove near Brick Chapel. There were four generations of the family present, and the meeting was under the management of Samuel Collier, an old citizen of Putnam county and a member of the McCray family by marriage. Among the older members of the family present was Fleming McCray, eighty-one years of age, with four children, grandchildren and great grandchildren to the number of twenty-eight. William McCray, seventy-seven years old, was surrounded by seven children, thirty-three grand children and eight grandchildren. The family present sat down to a magnificent dinner spread upon a table fifty feet long.

"Of all the McCrays present," said Frank McCray to a Sentinel reporter yesterday, "I was the only republican. If there is a Putnam county member of the family who is not a democrat I have not yet met him."

It was decided to hold annual reunions of the McCrays, and Frank was delegated to correspond with all the members in central Indiana and secure a family organization before the time of the next reunion shall have arrived.

One of Boies' Boys.

Indianapolis News.

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers a new candidate for fame. His name is Vollmer, and he presided over the Iowa Democratic convention which met yesterday. The speech which he made upon assuming the temporary chairmanship is his bid for immortality, and it is a strong one. A man who speaks of Iowa as "The Midway Plaisance of American Politics" is cast in no common mould. That phrase is distinctly fine, and, what is better yet, it is true. But the gentleman is not merely a phrase-maker. He has theories about things, and he expresses them. In reply to the republican taunt that the Democrats are responsible for the hard times, he reminded his hearers that the McKinley law and Sherman law are still un repealed.

Dot McKinley Bill.

Rockville Tribune.

There never was but one panic in the United States that surpassed the present hard times, and that was in 1873—under a Republican administration, and under the same war tariff policy which we had to insure "steady employment of labor and high wages." As long as we live under Chinese laws we may expect a tendency towards Chinese times.

He Says Something.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

George Cooper's speech for the repeal of the Sherman law received the vigorous applause of the house. That was right. When George Cooper speaks he says something worth applauding.

The papers of smutty-faced Brazil have been wont to sneer at Greencastle at every opportunity, but a town which rejoices in the possession of such a hayseed fire department could certainly profit by attending to its own business. Recently the Brazil department attempted to make one of their one-wagon runs to a fire. Before they had gone a square from the engine house the wagon collided with a farm wagon and lost its tongue. Fortunately a number of countrymen, who happened to be in town, were at hand and with the assistance of several small boys pulled the wagon through the black, sticky mud to the scene of the conflagration. The house was burned up, together with the contents of the cellar. A Greencastle lady who witnessed the sad catastrophe says the Brazil firemen couldn't drive a team of heavy-draft goats.

Visitors this Week.

Geo. L. Firestone and wife, Rockville.

Will E. Henkle, Crawfordsville.

Misses Rose and Bertha and Max and Ike Kahn, of Indianapolis.

Chas. Williamson, Indianapolis.

R. P. Dicks and Jas. Call and family, of Ladoga.

At Louis Griffith's—L. O. Griffith, Dallas, Texas. Mr. Griffith will locate at St. Louis, and is a lithographer by trade.

Elder E. F. Lane, Lebanon.

At I. Vermillion's—Miss Kate Ward, Monticello.

At D. W. Riggs'—Mrs. W. B. Kidd and daughter, Winchester, Kentucky.

E. R. Hibbitt and wife, Indianapolis.

T. J. Brant and family, Utica Nebraska.

Harvest Excursions.

The Vandalia Line announces a series of "harvest excursions" to points in the West and South-West, at rate of about one fare for round trip. Excursions leave Greencastle, Aug. 22, Sept. 12 and October 10. For full particulars see J. S. Dowling, Agt.

Big Four Excursions.

World's Fair, Midway Plaisance delivery, \$5.35.
Indianapolis, Aug. 29 to Sept. 5, all trains, 80c.
Cincinnati, Aug. 29, return limit, Sept. 5, \$3.
Cherokee strip opens September 16 and we will sell excursion tickets to western points September 12. Advise with F. P. HUESTIS, Agent.

Big Four Excursions.

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Big Four Excursions.

Hurrah! Hurrah! the Big Four Route

Will sell excursion tickets to Indianapolis and return, account 27th annual encampment G. A. R. at one cent per mile. September 3d, 4th, and 5th, good returning until September 16th. Liberal arrangements will be made for a side trip to World's Fair. Make your arrangements to go via the Big Four route, for full information call on or address Agent Big Four route, or D. B. Martin, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, O.

Boston Store.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Dress Goods.

See our line of FALL DRESS GOODS. We carry B. Priestley & Co.'s Silk Warp Henrietta, the best black dress goods made.

[You will find "B. Priestley & Co." stamped every five yards on the selvage, which is guaranteed to the wearer.]

Extra Special.

Renfrew fancy Table Linen, warranted fast colors, at 37½c per yard—actual value 50c per yard.

BOSTON STORE,

BARGAIN-GIVERS OF GREENCASTLE.

WHAT THE BOSTON SAYS IS SO.

TEXAS TO THE FRONT,

With the Greatest and Grandest Invention of the Age!

THE LAY OF THE NEWCOMER.

BY A SOJOURNER.

I'm the Ladies' Friend and no mistake—
I beat them all and take the cake;
I stand upon the table by the wall,
I'm ready and willing to serve you all.
Yes I'm always ready and willing
To do the terrible task as well;
I'll last many years of your life,
So take me home and save your wife.
To be sure take me in and let me stay,
For I come in use three times every day;
I'll stir the water from bottom to top
Without wasting or making a slop.
Then look at me, if nothing more,
And do not turn me from your door.
I'll do your washing both neat and well,
And prove you all I'm no joke or sell.
Some wives say their husbands come late,
The cause too much ardent spirits;
And some no doubt will me underate,
Who have never tried my merits.
But when it comes to the test,
You'll always find me the best.
So if you want your wives to please,
Fix the way to give them ease.
Now, all I'll ask of any one,
Is to give me half a show,
And I'll bet them ten to one,
That they'll never let me go.
Some may think that all of it
Is nothing but a slim jest;
But every one who has tried me yet,
Could not help acknowledging me the best.
And when I was on exhibition,
At the Dallas Fair Exposition,
All patent agents opened their eyes,
When the committee awarded me the prize.
Now then, you women and men,
I'm sure you ought to do well,
To you I'm worth dollars ten,
But sell for three-quarter bill.

Good, live energetic men can make a fortune by securing the exclusive agency in some county or state. Call at once and see a **CROWNED SUCCESS**. Something entirely new, **Simple, Durable and Practicable**. The best selling article that ever struck the earth, and has no competitor in the world.

W. I. McCausland, Patentee and Manufacturer,
Now at "Belnap House."

SEE

RENICK'S

GASOLINE STOVES

BEFORE BUYING.

East Side Square.

H. H. BURNS,

The Cash Tailor,

—IS SELLING OUT AT—

Cost!

Don't Fail to See Him

Before Ordering a Suit.

NORTH SIDE SQUARE.



Dr. G. W. Bence

Guarantees a Fit of both Eye and Face. The largest stock ever brought to the city. Will be sold at a very small profit.

When it comes to the eye to read these lines at fourteen inches from the face, it is a sign the eye is failing. You had better go to Dr. G. W. Bence and get your eyes fitted with glasses.

Money Loaned

In any sum for any time. Must see the borrower in person. No delay. Money furnished at once at the very lowest rates.
GEORGE E. BLAKE,
Greencastle, Ind.

FINE LIVERY OUTFITS

Cabs, Carriages, Etc.,

FOR PARTIES AND WEDDINGS, AT

Feed and Livery Stable

—OF—

Chas. & Q. L. Cooper,

Northeast Corner Square.

IF YOU ARE GOING TO THE WORLD'S FAIR —OR THE— National Encampment IN SEPTEMBER,

Or any place else, you will need a Light Weight

OVERCOAT

For the cool evenings, and there is but one place to get them at actual cost of manufacture, that is at the Great Closing Out Sale of the

MODEL

F. A. HAYS, Prop'r.

JAMES M. HURLEY. Real Estate

—INSURANCE— —LOANS—

Property of all kinds for sale or rent. Office over First National Bank.

The Putnam County Fair

For 1893,

TO BE HELD AT
BAINBRIDGE, SEPT. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,

Will be BIGGER and BETTER than ever!

Write to the Secretary at Bainbridge, Ind., for a catalogue or any information desired.

A. R. ALLISON, SECRETARY. JAMES U. EDWARDS, PRESIDENT.

ABOUT THE CITY.

Only one week more till court. Wait for the fair at Bainbridge. No market for horses at present. Try the DEMOCRAT for job printing. Beware of impure water. Don't drink well water.

If the DEMOCRAT fails to reach you promptly, notify us at once.

Small pox is raging at Muncie. The Greencastle colony has so far escaped.

The farmer who has lots of hay need do nothing but sit back and "see her climb."

The Bell clothing house has greatly enlarged and improved its big show windows.

Poke an attractive ad at the good people every week and you will get their trade.

Luther Sackett and Miss Nellie Hamner were married on August 18, by Rev. Whitsett.

The children of the Christian Sunday School spent Wednesday at McLean's springs.

Our job department is complete in every particular. See samples before ordering elsewhere.

There is already a big demand, much greater than at this time last year, for stalls at the Bainbridge track.

R. M. Bunten has disposed of an interest in his feed store to James Bunten, and the firm will be known as Bunten Brothers.

The funeral of the late Edward Barnett will be preached at Reelsville on the second Sabbath in September by Elder Joseph Skelton.

The ladies of the Delphi W. C. T. U. call at the drug stores as well as the saloons of that city when leaving lists of habitual drunkards.

Don't forget the date of the Bainbridge fair, Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. It will be one of the best meetings held in Indiana this fall and all should attend.

Greencastle always gives the Putnam County Fair a liberal attendance and this year will turn out en masse. It will be the biggest fair ever held at Bainbridge.

Cloverdale Sentinel: Dr. Poucher, of Greencastle, lectured at the city hall, Friday night, on "Travels in Europe." The lecture was a good one and deserved a larger hearing.

The City Superintendent of schools will be in his office at the Public Library from 9 till 11 each day from August 28 till September 11, except September 7, when he will hold examinations for those who failed of promotion.

tion. Those wishing to see him will come at the above hours.

You can't afford to miss your county fair.

7.50 for an all wool G. A. R. suit at the Bell.

The Bainbridge races will be first class this year.

Apples, poor quality, are retailing at 40 cts. per peck.

New carpets have been put down at the Locust-st church.

September and oysters are alike suggestive, and both R in it.

Died, Ely Chittenden, of consumption, aged 19 years, Aug. 24.

Clay Lewis' family horse has gone where all the good horses go.

Always consult the DEMOCRAT's advertising columns for bargains.

Frank Talbot and O. W. Vancleave have taken the agency for a patent water purifier.

The DEMOCRAT has good correspondents in every nook and corner of Putnam county.

Bainbridge presents a lively appearance these days. Everybody is hustling things in shape for the big fair.

Dr. G. C. Smith performed an operation on Basil Sanford, of Bainbridge, Monday, for a necrosed bone of the skull.

M. L. Adler, Dry Goods: "I have had a good trade this summer and have no special complaint to make of hard times."

It is rumored that the railroads will raise the World's Fair rate after Sept. 1, as they will have all the business they can handle.

William Herring and family wish to thank their many friends for their kindness during the late illness and death of Mrs. Herring.

Mt. Pleasant church will give a festival this evening to which all are invited. The Brick Chapel orchestra will furnish the music.

To correspondents: Don't fail to call at the DEMOCRAT office when in town. Notify us promptly when your supplies are exhausted.

A bad cutting affair occurred at the Bell this week. Their boys and children's clothing was slashed unmercifully and it will be a good thing for the boys starting to school. You can all wear new suits.

The twenty-first reunion of the O'Hair family occurred at the old homestead on August 17. One hundred and forty guests were present. Speeches were made by J. E. M. O'Hair, Col. Fisk, G. W. Hanna, H. M. Randel and others. J. A. Curtis was elected president and Mrs. Ella O'Hair

secretary. The next reunion will be held at Putnamville.

There are two vacancies at Purdue University to be supplied by Putnam county. This is a splendid chance for deserving young men.

The Christian Endeavor convention for the counties of Putnam, Parke, Montgomery and Vermillion will be held at Ladoga, October 10 and 11.

Dr. N. S. Wood, of Roachdale, has received letters patent on a physician's cabinet. He will soon arrange to have them manufactured and put on the market.

James Wells, the retired grocer, has a bonanza in the centrifugal dishwasher. Andrew Black bought his stock of groceries, and has sold it to Browning & Jackson.

The Roachdale News is making a commendable effort to secure better fire protection at that place. Its citizens should wake up to the occasion and do something at once. It is too nice a town to be allowed to go up in smoke.

Post No. 11, G. A. R., will leave for Indianapolis on September 4, at 1:49 p. m., over the Vandalia. Cloverdale post will go with them and also a part of the Putnamville post. All comrades are requested to wear their uniforms and badges.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Mary Drusilla Rogers and William Russell Hornbaker, August 18, 1893, at Chicago. They will be at home after September 1, 496 west Adams street, Chicago. "Billy" is well known in this city.

When asked about the condition of trade Chas. Kelly, the west side merchant, pointed significantly at the immense boxes of new goods which had just been unloaded from the drays in front of his store. "I've got confidence; the times will be all right."

On account of the G. A. R. encampment at Indianapolis, September 4, 5 and 6, the Vandalia line will make a rate of one cent per mile, which will make the rate between Greencastle and Indianapolis 80 cents for the round trip. Six trains each way daily.

Dr. G. C. Smythe was called to Chicago Tuesday, by a telegram announcing the serious illness of Mrs. A. Birch, who was attending the Fair, with neuralgia of the stomach. He came home with his patient Wednesday morning, and she is now somewhat better.

Elder Morris of the Christian church will preach next Sunday morning at 10:30 and in the evening at 7:30, Sunday School at 9:15, Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30. The monthly union meeting of the Sunday School teachers will be held Wednesday evening, Aug. 30, at the Christian church.

Detective James Stone was at Indianapolis Monday, on the trail of the cattle thief who captured Ex-Commissioner Wilson's fat steers. The same rogue had sold thirteen head of cattle last week to Indianapolis parties and escaped with the money. He made his last haul of J. T. Brumfield, a Hendricks county farmer.

Fresh oysters in every style at Frank Ragan's "Delicatessen." 28-2

Wanted—A girl to do housework, small family, good wages, no washing. Address P. O. Box 62. 28-1t

Go to John Cawley's for the original Anheuser-Busch Budweiser beer. 23-1t

EYES EXAMINED FREE. You may have, during my stay in your city, free examination and consultation, in reference to the optical, medical or surgical treatment that your eyes may require. If your eyesight is failing or your glasses do not suit, consult an expert eye specialist and get your eyes scientifically tested and properly fitted with lenses properly ground to fit the defect that appears in your eyes. The system used by us in measuring the errors of refraction is positive and leaves no chance for doubt. We are experts in our specialty—the Sight—and have never been excelled in fitting the eyes, no matter how difficult or complicated the case may have been. We suit where others have failed. Call and have your eyes properly examined free of charge. Will be at H. G. Kelley's jewelry store, south side square, from August 24 till September 2. Largest line of artificial eyes and spectacles ever brought to your city to select from.

DR. J. WILBER VAUGHN, Late of Chicago Ophthalmic Hospital.

Wanted—A girl for housework in a family of three, good wages, no washing; address P. O. Box 62, city. It

Jesse Richardson, Greencastle, Ind., sells a Bucket Pump that he guarantees to purify water in the foulest cistern in 10 days ordinary use or money refunded. 18-3t

DELICATESSEN. Frank Ragan has a splendid and well earned reputation as a caterer and his "Delicatessen," on E. Washington-st., promises to become the leading resort of the city. He is rapidly arranging his furniture and fixtures and the restaurant will be the most complete and finest ever established in Greencastle. He has grown up in the business and will also give his customers the benefit of the points picked up while engaged in the same business at Chicago. Frank never fails to make his enterprises go. Call on him. 28-2

Best grade of Michigan salt \$1 per barrel at J. D. Ash's grocery. 18-1t

The Great Restorative Tonic is for sale at J. D. Ash's grocery. 18-1t

We keep always on hand a first class variety of fish—the best found in the markets. Chickens dressed while you wait. Highest price paid for poultry at the new fish market, South Indianapolis. CHAS. HICKSON. 23-1t

The Democrat Office Is Headquarters For Job Printing.

LACE CURTAINS SALE

The Big Bargain
Of the Season!

We will close out every pair of Lace Curtains at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Note a few of our splendid offerings:

\$0.97	Buys our \$1.50 Curtains.	Odd Pairs of Curtains at Half Price.
1.19	Buys our \$1.75 Curtains.	
1.37	Buys our \$2.25 Curtains.	
1.48	Buys our \$2.50 Curtains.	
1.63	Buys our \$2.75 Curtains.	See Our Window Display of Curtains and Prices.
1.98	Buys our \$3.00 Curtains.	
2.50	Buys our \$4 and \$3.50 Curtains.	

F. G. GILMORE.

FINEST CIGARS

In the city are turned out at the factory of

HERMAN HOFFMAN,

Manufacturer of a number of leading and popular brands, and

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALER IN—

Tobacco and Smokers' Articles

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

North side Square.

JUICY STEAKS.

We kill none but the best stock.

Give our meats a trial and you'll remain our customer.

Choice cuts of all kinds trimmed to suit you by the best butcher in the State.

Don't fail to visit the New Meat Market, N. W. cor. of the Square.

CONKLIN & DAVIDSON.

"OLD STAND."



ALL INVITED. J. F. HILL.

SCIENTIFIC Horseshoeing!



All Faulty Actions Stopped.

We guarantee our shoeing.

Repairing of all kinds a Specialty.

CHARLEY PFEIFFENBERGER, Old Stand, Northeast cor. Square.

Monon Route to Chicago.

The most direct line to the World's Fair. No change of cars. Only four hours and fifty minutes' ride from Greencastle, landing passengers in the midst of the leading hotels and within a few minutes' walk to the Fair grounds. Consult your interests and communicate with us before taking any other routes. Our splendid equipment, fast trains and low rates are pleasing the public. J. A. MICHAEL, Agt.

L. L. LOUIS. JOHN F. MALONEY.

HARD TIMES

Will be made easier to every man, woman or child who buys their Shoes or footwear of any description of

L. L. LOUIS & CO.

We are closing out all Summer Shoes and Slippers at greatly reduced prices in order to make room for the LARGEST AND BEST STOCK of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, etc., for the coming Fall and Winter, ever seen in this city. We do not deal in Shoddy Auction-House Goods, but are determined if the best goods money can buy, strictly honorable dealing and the lowest living prices will win your confidence and patronage, then it is ours. We are bound to lead in the Shoe business—others may follow.

L. L. LOUIS & CO.



D. L. TROUT & CO.,

LIVE STOCK Commission Merchants.

All Stock Consigned to us will receive Prompt Attention.

Room 173, New Ex. Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Reference National Live Stock Bank, Union Stock Yards.

Correspondence Solicited on all Matters Pertaining to Live Stock.

We make a specialty of buying feeding cattle to send to the country. Frank Rustamier, formerly cattle salesman of Middlesworth, Graybill & Co. Indianapolis, has charge of this department. All orders carefully filled to the best interests of our customers. Market reports furnished free on application.

SUDRANSKI, The South Greencastle MERCHANT.

Pays the Highest Market Price For Butter and Eggs.

Sells everything kept in a General Store at BARGAIN PRICES.

Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

SEE HIS STOCK AND STUDY HIS PRICES.

A Tender Steak

Makes the most delicious meal in the world, and the place to get it is

HASPEL'S MEAT MARKET

"Our Meat Market" has a well established and enviable reputation for cleanliness, the good quality of its meats and for square dealing.

Northwest Corner Public Square.

DON'T go home

Without buying a pound of our

Roasted

COFFEE!

It's the best thing in Greencastle.

We keep a full line of Staple and Fancy Groceries. The largest

stock and oldest house in Greencastle.

L. WEIK & CO.,

Grocers & Bakers.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

MONON ROUTE.

NORTH. SOUTH.

No. 6. 11:40 a.m. No. 5. 2:55 p.m.

No. 4. 1:27 a.m. No. 3. 2:35 a.m.

No. 8. 4:25 p.m. No. 7. 5:17 a.m.

Local freight. 12:10 p.m. Local freight. 1:55 p.m.

BIG FOUR.

EAST. WEST.

No. 2. 8:45 a.m. No. 9. 8:45 a.m.

No. 18. 1:48 p.m. No. 17. 12:50 p.m.

No. 8. 5:17 p.m. No. 3. 6:46 p.m.

No. 12. 2:57 a.m. No. 7. 12:49 a.m.

VANDALIA LINE.

EAST. WEST.

No. 4. 8:34 a.m. No. 5. 8:56 a.m.

No. 20. 1:49 p.m. No. 1. 12:53 p.m.

No. 8. 5:52 p.m. No. 21. 2:10 p.m.

No. 2. 6:20 p.m. No. 3. 6:28 p.m.

No. 12. 2:24 a.m. No. 11. 8:33 p.m.

No. 6. 3:36 a.m. No. 7. 12:12 a.m.

PEORIA DIVISION.

Leave Terre Haute—No. 1, 7:56 a.m. for Peoria; No. 3, 3:25 p.m. for Decatur (ex-Sunday).

G. C. NEALE.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College. Office at Cooper Bros' Livery Stable, Greencastle, Ind. All calls, day and night, promptly attended. Firing and Surgery a specialty. 11-1t

DR. J. R. LEATHERMAN.

Physician and Surgeon.

Rooms 2, 3, 4 and 5, Allen Block.

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.

DR. EDWARD G. FRY.

Dental Office

Southwest Corner Public Square, over Allen Bros. Store.

D. E. WILLIAMSON. BADGER WILLIAMSON.

WILLIAMSON & WILLIAMSON, Attorneys at Law.

Office in City Hall Block, Greencastle, Ind. Will give prompt attention to all legal business in office and courts. 23m6

LUNCH

COUNTER.

CHAS. KIEFER,

North side Square.

YOU WILL FIND HIM

And be saved the time and trouble of looking elsewhere by calling at

HANEMANN'S

Lunch Counter!

where the farmers of Putnam county hold a mass convention every Saturday, discuss their wrongs and the remedies therefor, take dinner with Ed. and drive home in a more contented frame of mind.

The Best Bread

In the city is baked at this establishment, and

Staple & Fancy Groceries

Fresh from the Wholesale Houses are always on hand.

ED. HANEMANN,

West Side Square

Ed, Frank and Theo.

When you wish an easy shave,

As good as ever barber gave,

Call at our well-known business room

At noon or eve or busy noon.

We cut and dress the hair with grace,

And suit the contour of your face.

Our room is neat, our towels are clean,

Our scissors sharp and razors keen.

Our scissoring sharp and razors keen.

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NEWSPAPER LAWS.

Any person who takes the paper regularly from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber, is responsible for the payment. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

It is estimated that the melon crop of Georgia, this year, will be worth nearly a quarter of a million dollars to the farmers and about a hundred thousand dollars to the railroads in the state.

A "Scottish Women's Church Defense Union" is the form the resentment of the women of Scotland against the overflow of their national church takes. The organization is popular and rapidly recruiting members from the best classes of Scotch women.

It is claimed that the prize for patience must be awarded to the scientist who recently compiled a catalogue containing lists of the various kinds of insects which are to be found in the world. According to him there are 750,000 distinct species, not including parasite insects.

There is encouragement in the fact that the flow of gold continues steadily from Europe to America, amounting in the last few weeks to upwards of \$20,000,000. Another encouraging feature to contemplate is the fact that the price of New York exchange enjoyed a precipitate drop the other day both in Chicago and Cincinnati.

Experiments with a bicycle fitted out with a small chemical tank and fire ax are being made by a South Boston fire company. The bicycle has cushion tires and with its whole outfit weighs about sixty pounds. The tank holds about two gallons of chemical, which amounts as an extinguisher to about twelve pails of water.

A BUSINESS man of Colfax, Wash., proposes to stock that country with Chinese pheasants. A large poultry house has been built at his home and he has hatched out forty young birds on his place. Many more eggs are now in his incubator. His hens have laid over 300 eggs since last fall, but none of them has yet offered to sit.

It is not often that the engineering world is called upon to witness the completion of a work nearly 2,500 years after it was first projected, but such is the case with the canal through the Isthmus of Corinth. Projected 600 years before Christ, agitated again 300 years later, actually begun by the Emperor Nero, it is completed in 1893.

THE London Optician, in describing the remarkable progress that has been made of late years in the treatment of eye diseases, says that with the ophthalmoscope and ophthalmometer there are very few problems with regard to the functions and diseases of the human eye that can not be determined by an expert in a very few moments of time.

THE laying of the telegraph cable between Queensland and New Caledonia, which is intended to form the first section of a trans-Pacific cable between Australia and Canada, will be begun very shortly, and is expected to be finished by the end of this month. It is stated in Sydney that the cable will be completed to Vancouver within two years.

THE British custom house has been seizing Greek statues representing satyrs, on the ground of indecency. An examination of the incriminated statues reveals the fact that there is no indecency whatever. The statues are curious examples of human and vegetable forms combined, like the well-known figure of Daphne turning into a laurel tree.

CIRCEAN women, it is said, who are noted for the velvety softness of their complexions and rosy bloom, never use ointments of any kind. They apply to their faces half an hour before their bath a thorough coating of white of egg. When this has completely dried they wash it off with tepid water and then proceed to bathe as usual in soap and water.

THE price of a first-class Pullman car is about \$15,000, while that of what is known as a flat car, such as are used to haul gravel and dirt, is about \$380. A common flat-bottomed coal car costs \$500, while a car with a double hopper-bottom is quoted at a hundred more. A refrigerator car costs \$550. A combined baggage and mail car costs \$5,500, and a first-class coach is valued at \$5,500.

A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman of Ohio, according to the Congressionalist, has forwarded to the patent office at Washington a model of a device for furnishing communicants with individual cups. They are about two inches high, one inch at the mouth, tapering down to nearly five-eighths of an inch at the bottom. As many as forty can be conveniently carried in a frame, and be replenished in a few seconds.

THE natural resources of South Dakota have not been overrated, judging by the reports of the new artesian well at Pierre. That well emits 750 gallons of water a minute at a temperature of 100 degrees, and also 35,000 feet of natural gas every twenty-four hours. The gas has a heating power equal to three tons of good bituminous coal every twenty-four hours. Other wells like this one at Pierre are to be dug at once.

NOTWITHSTANDING the drouth the prospects, according to the exhibit made by the federal agricultural department, are that the corn crop will be 87 against the 93.2 of last year. The average in Ohio is 85.1, Indiana 79.1, Illinois 81, Iowa 102, Missouri 95, Kansas 82, and Nebraska 84. The exhibit for spring wheat last year was 77.4 and this year it is 67, which, all things considered, is regarded as flattering. Rye is 78.5 against the 89 of 1892, and barley less than one point. Buckwheat's condition is 88.8, a slight decline from last year, and potatoes 86, a decline of nearly nine points.

FEATHERED HIS NEST.

E. M. Donaldson Loots Many Banks in Kansas, Missouri and Iowa and Flees to Mexico with About \$800,000 in Ill-Gotten Gains.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 22.—From school-teacher to Napoleon of finance and thence to a defaulter is the story of E. M. Donaldson, late of this city, secretary and manager of the Union Trust company of Sioux City, Ia., president of the First national bank of Marion, Kan., and of eleven Iowa banks, who fled Tuesday, presumably to Mexico, and left behind him a record as an artistic looter of banks that is seldom surpassed. All of the institutions he was connected with are in receivers hands. He is supposed to have taken with him about \$800,000 of other people's money. From the Union Trust company alone he took \$600,000. From the Kansas and Iowa banks \$200,000 is a conservative estimate of his stealings. Forgery is one of the many charges against him, and a deputy marshal is now on his trail in Mexico armed with a warrant for his arrest for erasing his indorsement to a note for \$5,000.

Donaldson's story is unique. It begins in 1885 when he left school teaching to go into the real estate business in Marion, Kan. Associating himself with prominent men of the city he was soon coining money for them, as Kansas was then in the height of its boom. Eastern people became interested with him, notably Joseph L. Hosmer, of Suncook, N. H., who established a branch office in New Hampshire and began placing loans with New England people for them. In 1887 Donaldson organized the Union Trust & Mortgage company of Marion, Kan., with a capital of \$150,000, which began business successfully. Up to this time Donaldson was honest and successful, and his marked abilities and smooth tongue carried everything before him, but the bottom began to drop out of the Kansas boom and that started his troubles. But he never lost his nerve. He got his eastern backers to help him organize banks to relieve the situation. The Union Banking company, capital \$250,000, was started, and with its money the First national bank of Marion was bought, and the Union Banking company of Greensburg, Kan., Union Banking company of Jetmore, Kan., Union Banking company of Holt, Kan., were organized as branches of the First national of Marion.

But this scheme failed. His business began to dwindle. So he went to Sioux City, organized the Union Trust company in the latter part of 1888 with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, paid up \$500,000, with Hosmer as president and himself secretary. This company succeeded to all the assets and liabilities of the Kansas concerns. In connection with this company the following Iowa banks were organized:

First national bank, Ida Grove; First national bank, Holstein; Sloan state bank, Sloan; Danbury state bank, Danbury; First National bank, Woodbine; Woodbine savings bank, Woodbine; Cushing savings bank, Cushing; Castana savings bank, Castana; Schaller savings bank, Schaller; Aurelia savings bank, Aurelia; Bank of Modale, Modale.

At first this scheme was successful, but like his Kansas venture it, too, began to fail. Then he started a big ranch near Marion, Kan., and spent thousands of dollars on it. This broke the Union Trust company. About this time Donaldson began to see that ruin was inevitable. So he moved here and organized his cattle company into a branch of the Union Trust company. Then he began to plunder. Two of the Iowa banks were sold and an attempt was made to sell the others, but the financial stringency stopped him. Thereupon he laid hands on all the assets of all the banks and the trust company and disposed of them. Within the last ninety days all of the banks and the trust company have gone into receivers hands. James Doughty, of Sioux City, was appointed receiver for the trust company and the Iowa banks about June 28.

In July the First national bank of Marion was closed and Special Bank Examiner W. A. Latimer took charge last Tuesday. The same day Donaldson fled. The examiner says he is \$24,000 short at that bank.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 22.—Monday afternoon Theodore P. Haughey, president of the wrecked Indianapolis national bank, was arrested at his home near this city on a warrant sworn out by Receiver Hawkins charging him with embezzlement and misappropriation of funds and credits of the bank from January 1, 1892, until July 24, 1893. Simultaneously with the arrest of President Haughey the federal officers arrested his son, Schuyler C. Haughey, president of the Indianapolis glue works. A little later Francis A. Coffin, president of the Indianapolis Cabinet company; Percival Coffin, vice president of the company, and A. T. Reed, treasurer of the same concern, were gathered in. Young Haughey, the Coffins and Reed were charged with having aided and abetted the elder Haughey in the embezzlements and misappropriation of credits charged against him.

The arrests were made as quietly as possible and the arrested men were taken before United States Commissioner Van Buren, who released them on bonds furnished as follows: Theodore P. Haughey, \$10,000; Schuyler C. Haughey, \$10,000; Francis A. Coffin, \$5,000; Percival Coffin, \$5,000, and Albert T. Reed, \$5,000.

Shot by His Son-in-Law.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—John Schneider, a well-to-do farmer residing on the hills near Ivory Station, was shot by his son-in-law, Frank Mueller, Sunday morning and died from the effects of his injury. They lived together, and in a quarrel caused by the young man's refusal to do some work Schneider tried to stab Mueller. The latter retaliated by using a shotgun.

Fell Out a Pitchfork.

OAKLAND, Ill., Aug. 21.—While loading hay John Abel, a farmer who lived west of this city, fell out of the mow onto a pitchfork, killing him instantly.

LYNCHED.

A Brutal Negro Who Cut a Little Boy's Throat and Robbed Him Near Morganfield, Ky., Hanged by a Mob.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—Friday morning shortly after 2 o'clock Charles Watson, the negro who cut the throat of little Sam Keith, 10 years old, was lynched by a mob of about 1,500 citizens of Morganfield and Uniontown, Ky. The hanging occurred in Taylor's woods, about a mile from Morganfield. Young Keith was at the Uniontown fair Thursday selling watermelons. Toward evening Walton coaxed him into a field near the fair grounds. When out of sight of the people Walton cut the boy's throat, robbed him of four dollars and fled. The boy crawled to the fence and attracted the attention of passers. Everything possible was done for him, but there is small hope of his recovery.

Walton was captured shortly after the cutting and taken to Morganfield, where Keith was also taken on a special train. The prisoner was identified by the boy. Then a mob formed quickly, and, learning that their prisoner was on the way to the Henderson jail, 20 miles distant, set out to follow. The mob came up with the officers and prisoner about a mile from Morganfield, and, taking Walton out of the surrey, placed a rope around his neck and hung him to a tree. The negro begged for his life, but did not deny his crime. The body was left hanging until 8 a. m., when it was cut down, taken to Morganfield and buried in a hole without a box. Walton gave several names and residences, but it is believed he is Charles Walton, of St. Louis, Mo., or Egypt, Miss.

A FURIOUS STORM.

Great Damage Done to Crops in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

STILLWATER, Minn., Aug. 19.—Farmers report a heavy hailstorm Thursday evening in the vicinity of Boot lake. Corn was flattened and much damage done to vegetation. All grain has been harvested. Hailstones to the depth of 6 inches cover the ground. The hail was accompanied by wind, which blew stacks down.

NEW RICHMOND, Wis., Aug. 19.—A severe and destructive hail and rain storm visited this section Thursday evening. The hailstones were as large as eggs. Much damage was done to corn and potato crops, as well as to the small grain in shock and stack. Window glass suffered extensively.

BUFFALO, Minn., Aug. 19.—At about 3:30 o'clock Thursday a storm came upon Buffalo from the southwest. The wind blew with great force and it was accompanied by a hailstorm lasting fifteen minutes. Hail as large as apples fell. Every exposed pane of glass on the west side of buildings was smashed and one-third of those facing the south. After the storm the roofs were covered with snow as in winter. Many trees were blown down and there were several narrow escapes from runaway teams. There is no glass now in town and the windows are boarded up until a supply can be had. The weight of the storm fell further south. Corn is badly damaged.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Indianapolis Citizens' Committee Proposes to Give the Veterans a Good Time.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19.—The official programme for the week of the Grand Army national encampment was issued Thursday by the executive board of the citizens' committee. It follows:

Saturday, September 2.—Street parade of naval veterans, reception on board the model of the old warship Kearsarge, etc.

Monday.—Receptions by citizens of Indianapolis to officers and delegates of national encampment. Formal opening of Camp Wilder in Military park. Four camp fires of veterans. Electric and gas illuminations of the business center of the city. A natural gas display in State house square. Business meetings of departments in the state house.

Tuesday.—Grand review and parade, beginning at 10:30 a. m. Display of fireworks at night. Reception at Tomlinson hall by women of Indianapolis to W. R. C. and ladies of the G. A. R.

Wednesday.—Beginning of the sessions of the twenty-seventh national encampment, reunions of army corps, brigade and regimental organizations. Six great camp-fires of veterans. Receptions at private houses.

Thursday.—Continuance of the sessions of the national encampment. Reunion of Indiana and other regiments. Street exhibition of war pageantry, representing the military history of the country, embracing floats, tableaux, fireworks, etc.

Friday.—Closing session of the national encampment.

TO WIPE OUT MILLIONAIRES.

Lieut. Gov. Daniels' Income-Tax Bill Sent to Washington.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 19.—Lieut. Gov. Percy Daniels has forwarded his graduated property-tax bill to Washington, together with a lengthy petition to congress asking for its careful consideration. The petition is signed by all the Kansas state officers and by citizens of 100 counties in the state. The bill proposes a heavy tax on millionaires, to be graded according to the number of millions the individual may possess. Its author estimates that if the bill were at once put into effect the government would realize an annual revenue of \$2,000,000. This he would divide into three parts—one to maintain a military system, another to be expended in extensive internal improvements and the third to be divided among the states of the union according to area and population. The principal object of the bill is to exterminate the millionaires and force a more nearly equal distribution of wealth.

Claims Fifty Were Killed.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says of the fight at Aiguas-Mortes Thursday: At least fifty were killed and 150 were wounded in the fight. The French, numbering 500, carried every kind of weapons from pickaxes and bludgeons to fire-arms. There were frightful hand-to-hand fights in the streets. Afterwards 500 Italians barricaded themselves on a farm. They were besieged forthwith by the French and a regular battle followed. Whenever an Italian escaped he was hunted like a rat to his death.

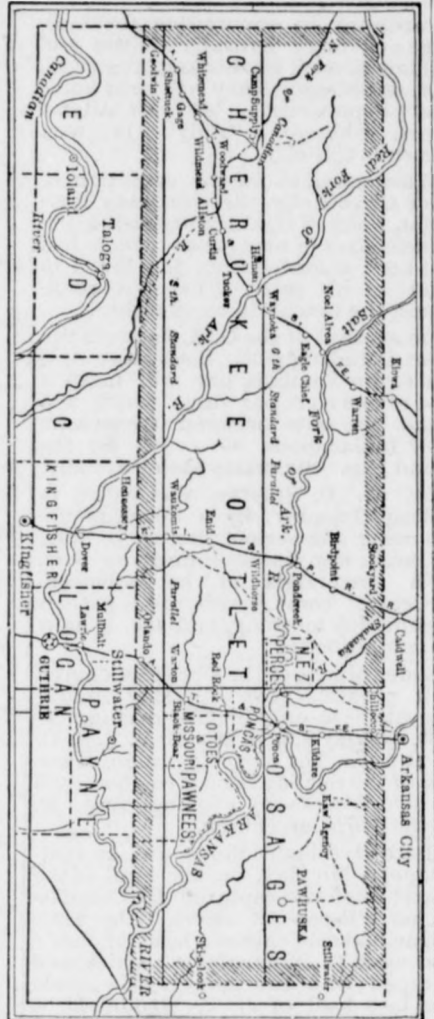
MAY SOON LOCATE.

President Cleveland Issues a Proclamation Opening the Cherokee Strip to Settlement on September 16.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—President Cleveland has issued a proclamation opening to settlement and homestead entry on Saturday, September 16, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, central standard time, all the lands, except those especially reserved, recently acquired from the Cherokee Indian nation and the Tonkawa and Pawnee tribes in the Indian territory, known as the Cherokee outlet.

The lands now open to settlement are divided into seven counties. After reciting the law and the treaties with the Indians under which the land was ceded to the government, the proclamation describes the tract reserved for county seats of the several counties. In each of these county seats four acres are reserved for the site of a courthouse.

A strip of land 100 feet wide around and immediately within the boundaries of the lands now opened is set apart,



MAP OF THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

and entrance upon said strip is permitted prior to the day for the opening of the lands. Upon this strip booths are to be located and clerks from the general land office detailed to take charge of them. The booths will be conveniently located upon the regular lines of travel—five on the northern and four on the southern boundary—and will be open for business at 12 o'clock noon September 10 and be kept open each business day from 7 a. m. to 12 o'clock and from 1 to 6 p. m. until discontinued by direction of the secretary of the interior.

Each party desiring to enter upon the lands for the purpose of making a homestead entry or soldier's declaratory statement or settling upon a town lot will be required to first appear at one of the booths and there make a declaration showing his or her qualifications to make such entry or statement or to settle upon a town lot. If the declaration proves satisfactory to the officers in charge of the booth certificates will be issued by such officers permitting the party who makes the declaration to go upon the outlet at the time fixed for the opening. Parties making these declarations will be required to make oath before the district land officers or other officer who may take their homestead affidavits that all the statements contained in their declarations are true in every particular. The officers of the United States are expressly charged to permit no party without a certificate to occupy or enter upon any part of the outlet. The land offices will be open for business at 12 noon on the day of the opening.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug. 23.—The troops of United States cavalry which have been driving out intruders from the Cherokee strip preparatory to the opening of that country to settlement, have about completed their work. Everyone on the strip has been compelled to move out.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug. 23.—News that the Cherokee strip would be opened September 16 caused the greatest excitement among the boomers. Tuesday night there was a mammoth demonstration with a parade, bonfires and speeches. The people seem to have gone mad with delight.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 23.—A number of Cherokee strip boomers camped in the Arkansas valley flats were driven out by a sudden rise of the river, losing their wagons, teams, tents, etc., and it is feared that several of them were drowned. A family which attempted to ford the Salt Fork is reported to have been swept away.

The Union Pacific Railroad company has closed a contract for a special train of Pullman cars to convey 400 prominent Mormons of Salt Lake to Chicago to celebrate Utah day at the fair.

Fleeing From Yellow Fever.

ATHENS, Ga., Aug. 23.—Yellow fever has broken out afresh in Brunswick, and a telegram stating that 2,000 people would leave there and asking if Athens would be open to them was received here Monday afternoon. The matter was laid before the city council, which was in session when the message came. Leading physicians were consulted and upon their advice that no yellow fever could spread here it was decided to open the gates of the city to all refugees and advice to this effect was sent the mayor of Brunswick. An epidemic is expected in Brunswick.

THE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Crisp Announces His Allotment of Work for House Members—Wilson, of West Virginia, Placed at the Head of the Ways and Means Committee—List of Chairmen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Speaker Crisp has announced his committees in the house. Mr. Springer (Ill.) is displaced from the chairmanship of the ways and means committee by William L. Wilson (W. Va.). Mr. Holman (Ind.) is knocked out by Sayers (Tex.) and Mr. Bland (Mo.) remains at the head of the coinage committee. Mr. Springer is made chairman of the banking and currency committee. The four most important committees are the ways and means, coinage, weights and measures, banking and currency, appropriations and foreign affairs. They are made up as follows:

Ways and Means—William L. Wilson, West Virginia; Benton McMillin, Tennessee; H. G. Turner, Georgia; A. B. Montgomery, Kentucky; J. R. Whiting, Michigan; W. Bourke Cockran, New York; M. Stevens, Massachusetts; W. J. Bryan, Nebraska; C. R. Breckinridge, Arkansas; W. D. Hyrum, Indiana; J. C. Tamm, Missouri; T. B. Reed, Maine; J. C. Burrows, Michigan; S. E. Payne, New York; John Dalzell, Pennsylvania; A. J. Hopkins, Illinois; J. H. Gear, Iowa.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—R. P. Bland, Missouri; Charles Tracy, New York; A. C. Kilgore, Texas; J. F. Epps, Virginia; W. J. Stone, Kentucky; J. M. Allen, Mississippi; J. H. Bankhead, Alabama; Isidore Raynor, Maryland; M. D. Harter, Ohio; H. A. Coffin, Wyoming; W. A. McKeighan, Nebraska; C. W. Tamm, Pennsylvania; W. N. Johnson, North Dakota; Nelson Dingley, Jr., Maine; Willis Sweet, Idaho; A. Hager, Iowa; J. Frank Aldrich, Illinois; J. L. Rawlins, Utah.

Banking and Currency—W. M. Springer, Illinois; Louis Sperry, Connecticut; N. N. Cox, Tennessee; S. W. Cobb, Missouri; D. B. Culbertson, Texas; W. T. Ellis, Kentucky; J. E. Cobb, Alabama; J. D. Warner, New York; T. L. Johnson, Ohio; J. A. C. Black, Georgia; U. T. Hall, Missouri; J. H. Walker, Massachusetts; M. Brodus, Pennsylvania; T. J. Henderson, Illinois; C. A. Russell, Connecticut; N. P. Hanger, Wisconsin; H. N. Johnson, Indiana.

Appropriations—J. D. Sayers, Texas; W. C. P. Breckinridge, Kentucky; A. M. Dockery, Missouri; Barnes Compton, Maryland; J. H. O'Neill, Massachusetts; L. F. Livingston, Georgia; J. E. Washington, Tennessee; S. M. Robertson, Louisiana; E. V. Brookshire, Indiana; J. R. Williams, Illinois; W. J. Connelley, New York; D. B. Henderson, Iowa; W. Cogswell, Massachusetts; H. P. Bingham, Pennsylvania; Nelson Dingley, Maine; W. W. Groat, Vermont; J. G. Cannon, Illinois.

Following are the chairmen of other committees:

Elections—O'Ferrall, Virginia.
Judiciary—Culbertson, Texas.
Foreign Affairs—McCreary, Kentucky.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce—Wise, Virginia.
Rivers and Harbors—Blanchard, Louisiana.
Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Fithian, Illinois.
Agriculture—Hatch, Missouri.
Military Affairs—Outwaite, Ohio.
Naval Affairs—Cummings, New York.
Post Offices and Post Roads—Henderson, North Carolina.
Public Lands—McRae, Kansas.
Indian Affairs—Holman, Indiana.
Territories—Wheeler, Alabama.
Railways and Canals—Catehings, Mississippi.
Private Land Claims—Pendleton, West Virginia.
Manufactures—Page, Rhode Island.
Mines and Mining—Weadock, Michigan.
Public Buildings and Grounds—Bankhead, Alabama.
Pacific Railroads—Rellly, Pennsylvania.
Leaves and Improvements of the Mississippi River—Allen, Mississippi.
Education—Enloe, Tennessee.
Labor—McGann, Illinois.
Military—Forman, Illinois.
Patents—Cobert, New York.
Invalid Pensions—Martin, Indiana.
Pensions—Moses, Georgia.
Claims—Burk, North Carolina.
War Claims—Beltzhoover, Pennsylvania.
District of Columbia—Heard, Missouri.
Revision of the Laws—Ellis, Kentucky.
Expenditures in State Department—Lester, Virginia.
Expenditures in Treasury Department—Barwig, Wisconsin.
Expenditures in War Department—Montgomery, Kentucky.
Expenditures in Navy Department—McMillan, Tennessee.
Expenditures in Post Office Department—Oates, Alabama.
Expenditures in Interior Department—Turner, Georgia.
Expenditures in Department of Justice—Dunphy, New York.
Expenditures in Department of Agriculture—Edmonds, Virginia.
Expenditures on Public Buildings—Crain, Texas.
Library—Fellows, New York.
Printing—Richardson, Tennessee.
Civil Service—DeForest, Connecticut.
Election of President and Vice President—Fitch, New York.
Ventilation and Acoustics—Shell, South Carolina.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—English, New Jersey.

NEW LINCOLN STATUE.

Memorial to Scottish-American Soldiers of the Civil War Unveiled at Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 22.—The statue of Abraham Lincoln, erected as a memorial to the Scottish-American soldiers of the American civil war, was unveiled here Monday in the presence of the municipal authorities, many distinguished guests, a number of Americans and a large crowd of residents of Edinburgh, including most of the elite of the town and people from the surrounding country. The statue, which is of bronze, stands upon a base of polished red granite. Upon the surbase sits a freed slave in bronze, his face turned to Lincoln, who holds in his right hand the emancipation proclamation. Several battle flags also in bronze lie beneath the outstretched left hand of the slave. The monument is erected in the cemetery set apart for the burial of Scottish-American soldiers, a handsome plot of ground in Calton Hill cemetery which was given for the purpose by the town council. Sir William Arrol, the builder of the great Forth bridge, presided, and Consul at Edinburgh Wallace Bruce, the "Poet of the Hudson," delivered the oration.

A Peacemaker Killed.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Aug. 22.—Joseph King, 29 years old, tried Sunday to separate a crowd of fighting men at a horse race near here. Lawrence Tyler, from Lemont, struck King with a pitchfork over the head and he died of his injuries at midnight. Tyler is still at large. All were intoxicated at the time.

A Ball Player Killed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Peter Hyland, batter of an amateur baseball nine, was struck in the head by a pitched ball Sunday and instantly killed. Ed J. Carter, the pitcher, was arrested.

TOOK TWO LIVES.

Douglas Curtis, a Chicagoan, Crazed by Drink and Despondency, Kills His Little Girl, Mortally Wounds His Wife and Commits suicide.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Douglas Curtis, a switchtender at Sixteenth street and the western Indiana tracks, ended a week's spree by shooting his wife and 7-year-old daughter and then himself at 8:30 o'clock Sunday morning. Curtis and the child are dead and the wife is probably mortally wounded.

For the last three months the little family has occupied rooms with Mrs. Whitehouse at 622 Seventy-ninth street. Curtis had steady work as switchtender and with his monthly earnings the family seemed to live well. He had married Miss Maude Ray at Keokuk, Ia., eight years ago. During the big strike on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road he lost his right hand. After that he came to Chicago and found work. The other roomers at 622 Seventy-ninth street noticed nothing strange about his actions except that now and then he drank to excess. But it is asserted that he lost most of his monthly salary, which he drew July 15, at gambling. There being no ready money in the house the family suffered. On August 15 Curtis drew another month's pay and quit work. Since that day he had been continually more or less under the influence of liquor.

Saturday night he came home late, intoxicated. His wife and little child had already retired and he lay down on the floor. Early Sunday morning he arose and went down on the street, and several people saw him sitting on the sidewalk about 6 o'clock. In a fit of despondency he went back to his rooms. He scribbled a hasty note to his brother at Keokuk, Ia., saying that he was going to commit suicide and alleged adversity as the cause. His wife and little one were both sleeping. He looked at them an instant and took up the revolver. He placed it close to the head of his sleeping wife and fired. For a moment she was dazed, then fully awoke to the situation. With one bound she sprang out of bed and ran out the door. Mrs. Whitehouse was startled by a pale woman in night robe stumbling into her room. "I believe I'm shot," Mrs. Curtis fell into the other woman's arms. Everybody in the building was at once aroused and two young men started for a physician.

In the meantime Curtis was completing his work. There lay his little child, with beautiful blue eyes and gold hair. With the sound of the first shot still ringing in his ears Curtis advanced. Another report and the life of the child went out. The revolver was placed close to little Leslie's head and she never after moved.

Then it was that Curtis thought of himself. He sat down on the floor close to where his wife had slept. He raised the stump of his right hand and placed his left arm over it. The weapon clenched tightly in his left hand, he placed the muzzle in his mouth. A moment later the revolver was discharged and he, too, lay dead.

Mrs. Curtis was removed to Mercy hospital, where her wound was pronounced of such a character that she would probably die. The remains of the father and daughter were taken to the morgue.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

Shocking Accident at a Crossing of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

LEHIGH, N. Y., Aug. 21.—An accident occurred here Sunday on the Lehigh Valley railroad crossing of Lake street in which five people were instantly killed. Their names are: L. J. Bore, wife and daughter, Miss Nancy Weeks, all of this place, and Miss Emma Bowden, daughter of Rev. Samuel Bowden, of New York. The five unfortunate started with a spirited team to drive to church. When on the tracks the east-bound Lehigh Valley flyer struck the forward part of the carriage and a second later the crushed bodies of the occupants were flying through the air. All were mangled beyond recognition. Mrs. Bore was decapitated. The train stopped and backed up to the scene, but immediately moved on ward.

OVER THE FALLS.

Fate of a Boatman Whose Craft Was Capsized in the Niagara River.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Edward Brennan, whose home is in New York, went out on the river in a small boat at noon Sunday. While off Grass island he attempted to fasten his craft to a passing steam yacht. In so doing his craft was overturned and he was thrown into the water. The crew on the yacht tried to save him, and followed him down as far as they dared toward the "death line," but finally had to give up, as Brennan disappeared just before reaching the white line of breakers. His body has gone over the American falls, and it is thought will hardly be recovered until some days pass. Brennan was about 26 years old and had been boarding at the Hotel Atlantique.

Will Be No Winter Range.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Aug. 21.—One hundred prominent stock growers in this vicinity interviewed generally agree that there will be practically no winter range. One prominent sheep man who went over his range south of the Union Pacific says that there is no winter feed, which he attributes to the cold wet spring and hot, dry summer. The spring was so cold that grass did not start early, and when it did it was burned up by the dry, hot weather.

Boomers Killed by Soldiers.

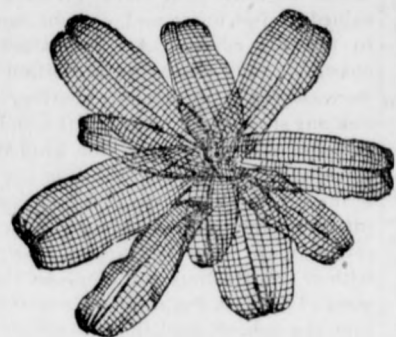
WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 21.—Returning boomers passing through here northward bound from Hunnewell report a fatal conflict on Bluff creek, in the Cherokee strip, early Saturday morning between a detachment of United States troops and a party of haymakers. According to the story twenty cavalrymen ran into the haymaking camp about daylight and ordered the intruders off the land. The haymakers, of whom there were sixteen in the party, showed fight and a fusillade followed which resulted in the killing of four of the trespassers and the wounding of several soldiers.

THE FARMING WORLD.

LATTICE LEAF PLANT.

A Peculiar Water Plant Exhibited at the World's Fair.

One of the most singular plants known may be seen growing in the small conservatory on the lawn back of the main entrance of the Horticultural building at the world's fair. The plant, says the Orange Judd Farmer, is a part of the New York exhibit and may be seen in a pan in the tank where other water lovers are grown. The plant in question is a native of Madagascar, called by botanists *Ouvirandra fenestralis*. The former from its native name in Madagascar, the latter mean-



LATTICE LEAF PLANT.

ing window-leaved, which in part explains its oddity, as one can look clear through the leaf. It is also called lace leaf or lattice leaf for the same reason. The peculiarity of the plant consists in its leaves being nothing more than a mere network of vascular tissue, resembling lace. It is not very often met with, even in our park greenhouses, hence is worthy of a visit by all who like to see unusual forms of vegetation. The water in which such plants are grown should not be deep, say eighteen inches, but this can always be remedied by raising them as this one is being grown, in a large flat pan. The leaves of a full-grown specimen will be two feet long by about four inches broad, oblong in shape, with an obtuse apex, and spreading out one above another nearly horizontally beneath the water. It is asserted that the plant is readily raised from seed and when once in good condition will generally sow its own seed. It must first be raised in greenhouses.

OIL CAKE FOR COWS.

Two Pounds a Day Is as Much as Should Ever Be Fed.

One of our dairy writers says that oil cake is the by-product of linseed oil and consists of the hulls and other solid parts. Under the old process the oil is squeezed out by heated plates and solids are pressed into flat cakes. These have to be broken or ground up before feeding.

Under the new process the oil is extracted by means of benzine or naphtha and the by-product is sold in the form of meal, the seed having been ground up. By the old process more oil is left in the cake, and for fattening cattle many feeders prefer it. On the other hand, many dairymen object to the old process cake as containing too much oil for a butterfood. They say it tends to make the butter flat, greasy, soft and white. The same objection is made to the new process, but not to the same extent, because there is less oil left in the meal.

Neither the cake nor the meal should ever form more than one-tenth of the meal ration for butter. Two pounds a day is as much as should ever be fed a Jersey cow, and one pound is better for most cows. It is a laxative and exceedingly valuable in combination with cotton meal or corn meal. The best way to feed any meal is to sprinkle and mix it over and through hay that has been cut fine, say one inch, and moistened. Every cow barn should have a mixing box in the feeding room.—Farmers' Voice.

The Apple Tree Borer.

Orchardists and gardeners should be cautioned at this time of year against the apple tree borer, known also as the round-head borer and distinguished by two conspicuous white stripes along the back. Unlike the peach grub, which confines itself to the bark, the apple borer, in the course of its three years' existence, penetrates the wood. The old and successful remedy was to scrape away the surface of the bark and enter the hole with a small flexible wire or a small twig. Careful orchardists by close attention have succeeded in clearing their trees. A later and common remedy for excluding the borer is to apply to the bark from the ground upward a coating of soft soap in which washing soda has been mixed. This repels the insects and prevents their depositing their eggs. This work should be done early in July, if it has not been done a month sooner. The presence of the young insect may be detected by the discoloration of the bark. If the outer surface be scraped with a knife late in August or early in September, exposing the white bark, the young insect may be detected and destroyed.

Profit and Loss in the Dairy.

It is said that a dairyman who was milking a large herd of average cows took five of the best and five of the poorest ones, and, keeping an accurate account of the cost of feed and care, found that while the five good ones were paying a fine profit, the other five were actually costing him \$7 per head annually over and above the value of the milk they yielded. Individual test is the only means of ascertaining the profit and loss in the dairy.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Good Road Recipe.

For a starter here is a recipe that will make and maintain a fairly good road at all times of almost any material excepting quicksand or prairie mud. First: Grade it so perfectly that no water can remain on the surface. Second: Pike the bad places.—Kansas (Topeka) Farmer.

While shade and ornamental trees beautify the premises, care should be taken that those growing close around the house are kept pruned so as to admit of a free circulation of air.

WISDOM CONDENSED.

Fifteen Choice and Useful Bits of Horticultural Philosophy.

1. Stir the soil to conserve moisture and promote plant growth, as well as to kill the weeds.
2. Use hard-wood ashes liberally on all garden truck, small fruits and orchard trees.
3. Apply liquid manure to force rapid and full maturity of choice crops.
4. Nitrate of soda can be used with benefit on all crops. It is immediately available, and should therefore be only employed in connection with plants in an active stage of growth.
5. We must spray with Paris green and copper compounds, to produce sound marketable fruit.
6. There is far too little mulching done. Small fruits, trees and garden crops are given a most favorable opportunity for attaining the highest perfection and development when their roots are covered with a thick mat of leaves, hay or other suitable material.
7. A good mulch keeps down weeds, and renders the soil loose, moist and porous at all times, and that, too, with little labor of cultivation.
8. Be sure and commence early to thin fruit upon trees and vines, that have set the same too freely.
9. Remember that oftentimes by the removal of fully half the fruit the remainder produces as much bulk and sells for more money than the whole would if all had been left on.
10. Where fruit is thinned the parent plant is exhausted far less than when the entire crop is permitted to remain.
11. Let the sheep and poultry run in the orchard and consume wormy fruit and insects.
12. Set out your fruit plants and trees every year. Do your share toward making the earth to blossom and be filled with fruitfulness.
13. Sort all fruit very carefully, and send same to market neatly packed in attractive packages. This point must not be slighted.
14. In making sales, get as near the consumer as possible. Many commissions and middlemen's profits leave little for the producer to receive for his products.
15. Live off the best your land produces. Do not stint yourself for sake of having more produce to sell. Get all you can out of life.—M. Sumner Perkins, in Country Gentleman.

SUPPORT FOR TREES.

A Device Which Can Be Made to Save Lots of Fruit.

Raspberry and other berry bearing bushes often set and mature more fruit than the stalks can support, and, consequently, are so loaded as to rest upon the ground, injuring the fruit if not breaking the stalk. The same trouble occurs in fruit trees with spreading branches. This can be remedied by nailing together two strips of lath within six inches of one end, with a single round steel nail, and clenching just tightly enough that the laths may be opened or closed for storing away. The manner of using them



SERVICEABLE TREE SUPPORT.

is shown in the sketch sent by D. L. Yates. If the surface soil is hard, the lower end of the lath should be pointed. This arrangement, by being kept under shelter when not in use, will last for many years, and frequently saves enough fruit upon one bush to pay the purchase cost, and preparing an entire bundle of laths.—American Agriculturist.

Rapid Growth of Trees.

It has often been said that as soon as you can excite a personal interest in the planting of trees, the forestry question will settle itself. One of the mistakes too frequently made is, however, the encouragement of the idea that it takes centuries to get trees large enough for timber purposes. If properly planted and properly cared for, as they ought to be in a well-ordered forest plantation, growth is extremely rapid, and good timber trees could be obtained within a quarter of a century. Near where this paragraph is written there is a specimen of silver maple, acer dasycarpum, not fifteen years since it was a seed, which is 4 feet 6 inches in circumference; and an American elm, about the same age, which is 5 feet in circumference. Facts like these could be easily multiplied showing how easy it is to get profitable forests in a very short time when the great public necessity and consequent profit becomes a matter of exact figuring.

High Feeding of Poor Cows.

It is useless to try to make a poor cow over into a good one by extra feeding of grain. It will only fatten her and then she will be fit for the fate due all poor cows—to go to the butcher. There is a limit to which every cow may be brought by feeding. If it is not at least 250 pounds of butter per year, turn the cow into beef and replace her with another. It is better to lessen the herd one-half or two-thirds in number, or reduce it to a single animal, rather than fill it with cows that, however fed, will little more than pay their keep. From the good cow, if properly bred to a thoroughbred bull of good milking strain, some improvement is possible. From the poor cows come only the calves that are not worth keeping longer than to fatten them.—American Cultivator.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BURKE has received instructions to proceed against the wreckers of the Indianapolis national bank, and from six to ten arrests are expected. Schuyler Haughey, who is heavily indebted to the bank, has left Indianapolis, and some express the belief that he has gone to Canada.

C. STUTZ & SONS' general store at Middlebury, near Goshen, was entered by four masked burglars and robbed of \$500 worth of merchandise. No arrests. COOK & WHITLEY's circus, which showed at Spencer, the other day, was accompanied by a gang of pickpockets, gamblers, thieves and confidence men who fleeced the farmers and others out of several thousand dollars.

PASSENGER train No. 3, west bound, ran into the delivery wagon of J. C. Kelly, at Walnut street crossing, Anderson, demolishing the wagon and hurling the driver, Joe Mitzler, a distance of thirty yards. He was picked up in an unconscious condition. His injuries are regarded as fatal by the physicians who were in attendance.

THE Fowler & Son's bolt and nut works, of Anderson, one of the largest industries of Anderson, was made defendant a few days ago in a damage suit for \$30,000. In May last Arthur Miller, an employee in the mill, was caught by a line shaft making 140 revolutions per minute. The young man's legs were battered into an almost shapeless mass, and for weeks his life was despaired of. He has recovered, but is left a helpless cripple for life. Two suits were brought against the company. Young Miller asked for \$20,000, and his father, Melancthon Miller, joined in the complaint with a demand for \$10,000.

MRS. JOHN B. HARREL, residing near Shelbyville, and the wife of a wealthy farmer and stockman, attempted suicide at her home by taking morphine. She had grown despondent from an incurable throat trouble. Her life was saved with a stomach pump.

EUGENE TODD, aged 20, died at Bristol, nine miles from Elkhart, from injuries received in company with a young woman. He was seated in a hammock in a telegraph office, where he is employed, when a large letter-press, to which one end of the hammock was fastened, fell from the top of a high cupboard, and striking Todd, mashed his skull.

J. R. HILLER's barn, the largest in Miami county, together with his wheat crop, hay and farm implements, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$5,000; insured. Caused by a threshing engine.

MRS. JOHN ALFASPER, of Chicago, committed suicide the other night at the residence of her father, Miller Baum, Valparaiso, where she was visiting. Handing her 11-months-old baby to her mother, she went up-stairs, where she fastened a rope about her neck, and tying it to the transom, stepped off a chair, and was dead when discovered. Continued ill-health and despondency was the cause.

EFFIE HORNBACK, aged 15, of Columbus, committed suicide by taking morphine. Her mother had just been released from jail and her father had brought suit for divorce. Her future was all dark, she said, and she wanted to end her life.

CYRUS BROWN, aged 50, while drunk, shot his wife dead and tried to kill her brother, at Columbus. Brown then escaped.

BYFORD E. CUNNINGHAM, a popular Ohio and Mississippi railway conductor, near Seymour, fell from a carload of lumber at Ft. Ritner, upon his head, breaking his neck.

Ar Sullivan James McCullach was killed by the explosion of a thrasher boiler.

MAYOR ARTHUR W. BRADY, of Marion, filed his bond of \$50,000 and accepted the receivership of the Citizens' National bank. His bondsmen are Arthur Patterson, C. A. Spilker, Edward Tuhey and James Sprinkle.

By a local election Brazil has decided to build \$80,000 worth of gravel roads.

THE six-year-old son of William Riehle was run over by a wagon and killed at Lafayette.

THE Fleming families of six different states held a reunion at Honey creek, near Anderson, a few days ago. Five hundred people were present. The next annual will be held in Ohio or New York when 1,500 Flemings will come together.

AT Indianapolis, Rose Bailey, a pretty, seventeen-year-old girl, committed suicide the other day by taking morphine. She was engaged to marry Lon Smith and all arrangements had been made for the wedding. He was out of work, and it is believed this made her despondent. She told Smith she had taken the poison, but it was then too late to save her life.

GRANT OLDS, who shot a man in Marion three months ago and is wanted there for shooting with intent to kill, was arrested at Brazil, the other evening at the home of his brother and placed in jail. He will be taken to Marion for trial.

JAMES BOKE, living at Ogden, three miles east of Knightstown, who has been missing from his home for some days, was found by a hunting party in a straw stack near home. He had not partaken of nourishment for twelve days and nights when found.

A BARKING dog frightened Nelson Snyder's team near Portland. Mr. Snyder, his wife and three children were probably fatally hurt in the runaway that followed.

HENRY EHRLICH, 20 years old, son of Peter Ehrlich, a wealthy coal operator of Brazil, was bitten by a spreading viper, the other morning, as he was going to one of the mines. The venomous reptile sunk its fangs into Mr. Ehrlich's leg, which quickly swelled to enormous proportions. It is thought he will die.

A POST OFFICE has been established at Friction, Knox county. The post office at Daggett, Owen county, has been discontinued.

KINDRED TAYLOR, an old soldier, was fatally beaten with a dray pin in the hands of Bill Hosbin, a hoodlum at Mitchell.

PRETTY POEMS.

Think It Over.

'Tis not my prize of goodness grade—
Be it the very best that's made—
Nor yet by dealing fair;
'Tis not by tact nor by address,
Nor tricks of salesmanship, muchless,
Nor buying with great care;
But 't is by advertisement's light,
Kept trimmed and always burning bright,
Men principally get there—
—Chicago Dispatch.

Just About to Fall.

Have you seen the happy mother when the babe begins to talk?
Have you seen her teach the tiny tangled feet the way to walk?
Ever near each slender shoulder, yet so feeble and so small,
With her ready hands to hold her when she's just about to fall.

Shut your eyes and you can see her in the baby's childhood days,
When the golden gleam of sunset on her tangled tresses plays;
And the mother, though grown older, still is near enough to call,
With her ready hands to hold her when she's just about to fall.

Now the baby is a woman, and she's bending o'er a bed,
Where the spirit from the body of her gentle mother fled;
As the lifeless limbs grow colder, "Mother!" "Mother!" hear her call,
But there are no hands to hold her and she's just about to fall.

Launched alone on life's rough ocean, she is drifting with the years,
But the voyage is lonely one, and, sometimes, through her tears,
She can seem to see her mother; she can almost hear her call,
And by faith she sees another hand to hold her should she fall.

—Cy Warman, in N. Y. Sun.

Concerning Weather.

When the atmospheric forces and all that sort of thing
Bring the cold and cutting winter season here,
And the iridescent snowflakes of which the poets sing
Chase themselves, in chilly frolic, through the air;

When the winds are penetrating, and the frost is on the ground,
And pedestrian locomotion's rather slow;
When the cars are half an hour late whenever homeward bound,
Because the horses can't get through the snow;

Then the voice of man arises and he tells a funny tale
As to how he loves the gentle summer days,
When the flowers nod and whisper in the lovely hawthorn dale,
And he basks beneath the smiling sun's bright rays.

But when the whirring of time brings "gentle summer" on,
And he melts and melts beneath the scorching disk,
The inconsistent mortal sings another kind of song,
As to how he loves the winter cold and brisk.

—Philadelphia Ledger.

Home Seekers' Excursions.

On August 22nd, September 12th and October 10th, 1893, round trip tickets at very low rates will be sold by the Santa Fe Route to the following destinations, viz: To points in south-western Missouri, to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas; its greater part of New Mexico, and also to Phoenix and Tempe in Arizona. Tickets will be good from starting point on date of sale only, and for continuing passage in both directions, with a final limit for return passage of not more than twenty days from date of sale; except that stop-overs will be granted within the limit beyond the first Harvest Excursion point on the route of the ticket.

Detailed information can be obtained from the nearest ticket agent of the Santa Fe Route or on application to Jno. J. Byrne, Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.

"Is Thompson in business now?" "Only in a very quiet way. He is silent partner in a private deaf and dumb institute."—Indianapolis Journal.

Cheap Excursions to the West.

An exceptionally favorable opportunity for visiting the richest and most productive sections of the west and northwest will be afforded by the series of low rate Harvest Excursions which have been arranged by the North Western Line. Tickets for these excursions will be sold on August 22d, September 12th and October 10th, 1893, to points in North-western Iowa, Western Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Manitoba, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, and will be good for return passage within twenty days from date of sale. Stop-over privileges will be allowed on going trip in territory to which the tickets are sold. For further information call on or address Ticket Agents of connecting lines. Circulars giving rates and detailed information will be mailed free, upon application to W. A. Threlk, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago & North Western Railway, Chicago.

The man who recently countermanded his order for photographs did so because he had heard it was "speaking" like a woman.

"There are conditions," said the man who started the ventilating fan, "under which one is justified in putting on airs."—Washington Star.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle.....	\$3 15 @ 5 00
Sheep.....	2 25 @ 4 00
Hogs.....	5 45 @ 6 00
FLOUR—City.....	2 45 @ 3 45
Minnesota Patents.....	3 90 @ 4 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	68 1/2 @ 69
Ungraded Hard.....	47 1/2 @ 48
CORN—No. 2.....	47 1/2 @ 47 3/4
Ungraded Mixed.....	47 1/2 @ 48
OATS—Mixed Western.....	20 1/2 @ 21
EYE—Western.....	23 1/2 @ 24
PORK—Mess.....	14 50 @ 15 00
LARD—Western Steam.....	8 95 @ 9 00
BUTTER—Western Creamery.....	17 @ 25
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Shipping Steers.....	\$3 00 @ 5 05
Cows.....	1 25 @ 2 05
Stockers.....	2 00 @ 2 75
Feeders.....	2 00 @ 2 25
Butchers' Steers.....	2 90 @ 3 35
Hogs.....	1 50 @ 3 25
Sheep.....	4 50 @ 6 00
BUTTER—Creamery.....	16 1/2 @ 21
Dairy.....	14 1/2 @ 21
EYES.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
BROOM CORN.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Hull.....	2 @ 4 1/2
Self-working.....	2 @ 4 1/2
Crowded.....	60 @ 65
POTATOES—New (per bu.).....	60 @ 65
PORK—Mess.....	12 75 @ 13 00
LARD—Steam.....	8 25 @ 8 37 1/2
FLOUR—Spring Patents.....	3 50 @ 4 02
Spring Straights.....	2 50 @ 3 01
Winter Patents.....	2 30 @ 2 50
EYE—Western.....	23 1/2 @ 24
GRAIN—Wheat August.....	61 @ 61 1/2
Corn, No. 2.....	38 1/2 @ 39
Dals, No. 2.....	23 1/2 @ 24
Rye, No. 2.....	40 1/2 @ 41
Barley, Good to Choice.....	40 @ 50
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....	\$2 20 @ 3 15
Butchers' Steers.....	2 20 @ 3 10
HOGS.....	4 50 @ 5 10
SHEEP.....	2 50 @ 2 85
OMAHA.	
CATTLE.....	\$3 00 @ 4 75
Feeders.....	4 00 @ 3 40
HOGS.....	4 80 @ 5 30
SHEEP.....	2 50 @ 3 00
Lamb.....	2 00 @ 4 50

The New Bread

As endorsed and recommended by the New-York Health Authorities.

Royal Unfermented Bread is peptic, palatable, most healthful, and may be eaten warm and fresh without discomfort even by those of delicate digestion, which is not true of bread made in any other way.

To make One Loaf of Royal Unfermented Bread:

1 quart flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, half a teaspoonful sugar, 2 heaping teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder,* cold boiled potato about the size of large hen's egg, and water. Sift together thoroughly flour, salt, sugar, and baking powder; rub in the potato; add sufficient water to mix smoothly and rapidly into a stiff batter, about as soft as for pound-cake; about a pint of water to a quart of flour will be required—more or less, according to the brand and quality of the flour used. Do not make a stiff dough, like yeast bread. Pour the batter into a greased pan, 4 1/2 by 8 inches, and 4 inches deep, filling about half full. The loaf will rise to fill the pan when baked. Bake in very hot oven 45 minutes, placing paper over first 15 minutes' baking, to prevent crust from becoming too soon on top. Bake immediately after mixing. Do not mix with milk.

* Perfect success can be had only with the Royal Baking Powder, because it is the only powder in which the ingredients are prepared so as to give that continuous action necessary to raise the larger loaf.

The best baking powder made is, as shown by analysis, the "Royal." Its leavening strength has been found superior to other baking powders, and, as far as I know, it is the only powder which will raise large bread perfectly.

Cyrus Edson, M. D.

Com'r of Health, New-York City.

Breadmakers using this receipt who will write the result of their experience will receive, free, the most practical cook book published, containing 1000 receipts for all kinds of cooking. Address

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

"Ma," said a discouraged urchin, "I ain't going to school any more." "Why, dear?" tenderly inquired his mother. "Cause 'tain't any use. I can never learn to spell. The teacher keeps changing the words every day."

"WHAT makes you so sure that Wrighter is going to die?" "Has he ever done anything in that line?" "No; but he's planning to spend two weeks on a fishing trip."—Buffalo Courier.

The great danger of looking too much up on the wine when it's red is that one may begin using it for paint.—Philadelphia Ledger.

MAMA—"Little Robbie Jones always asks to be excused when he leaves the table, and you never do. Why is it?" "Well, I guess it's 'cause he's ashamed of eatin' so much, I don't know."—Inter Ocean.

CUSTOMER—"Do you suppose you can take a good picture of me?" Photographer—"I shall have to answer you in the negative, sir."—Vogue.

Auditorium, Chicago. "That most gorgeous of stage spectacles 'America' retains its tenacious hold on the public. The Italian opera season is postponed until March, 1894.

The difference between a tight window and a "tight" man on a railroad train is that one you can't open and the other you can't shut up.—Yonkers Statesman.

BETTER—"Didn't like that ham? Why, it was some I cured myself." Customer—"Call that ham cured? Why, man, it wasn't even connoisseur."—Boston Transcript.

OUTRAGED AUTHOR (fiercely)—"Sir, your abuse of my book admits of no explanation." Candid Critic (calmly)—"Oh, yes, it does. I read it."—Puck.

KEEP the pores open is essential to health. Glenn's Sulphur Soap does this. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

LOVE is blind; but its imagination is equipped with double-barreled telescopes.—Truth.

DIAPYPSIA, impaired digestion, weak stomach, and constipation will be instantly relieved by Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.

"THAT," said the rapid young man, as he pointed to his steam yacht, "is my floating indebtedness."—Washington Star.

The reason that the greysers at the National park leap so high is because they are composed of spring water.—Lowell Courier.

A LITTLE boy was asked what the Sunday school text was. He answered: "Many are cold, but few are frozen."—Newark Call.

"German Syrup"

Boschee's German Syrup is more successful in the treatment of Consumption than any other remedy prescribed. It has been tried under every variety of climate. In the bleak, bitter North, in damp New England, in the fickle Middle States, in the hot, moist South—everywhere. It has been in demand by every nationality. It has been employed in every stage of Consumption. In brief it has been used by millions and its the only true and reliable Consumption Remedy.

MANAGER—"That young friend of yours is a sleepy sort of fellow. What shall I do with him?" Merchant—"See if you can't find him a place in the night shirt department."—Tid Bits.

SILENCE is golden, but you have never realized how golden until you have to buy it.—Atchison Globe.

In apple pie order—the cheese that comes with it.—Puck.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

DROPSY

Treated FREE. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail. DR. H. C. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga. —SQUARE THIS PAPER every time you write.

DEAFNESS FROM ANY CAUSE.

Local Sales cured by the use of the Micro-Audiphone. Send for Descriptive Book, Free, to MICRO-AUDIPHONE CO., 1216 Madison Temple, Chicago, Ill. —SQUARE THIS PAPER every time you write.

GREAT BARGAINS IN Wall Papers

AT ALLEN'S DRUG STORE.

To reduce stock we are offering our entire line at the very lowest prices. We have all grades and styles.

ALBERT ALLEN.

BUILD A TUNNEL

And We Will Come to Town Often, Say the North Putnam Correspondents—Breezy Letters from All Quarters.

PUTNAMVILLE.

Health is generally good in this vicinity. Rumors of a wedding. Must be Daisy Thorne.

The latest dance is reported as being somewhat of a failure. Ned Sullivan now wears his arm in a sling, the result of a sprain.

Fred Evans and Ed Day returned home from the World's Fair this week. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Bowen and a party of friends went to Chicago this week to visit the fair.

Mrs. R. H. Bowen attended the funeral of Mrs. Fred Fulz, at Cloverdale, Tuesday afternoon. Several teams have been employed hauling gravel and repairing the Greenville road this week.

The sick: Tom Bridges, with flux; little daughter of Lewis Bolton. Mrs. Jackson is convalescent.

Miss Effie Ingerton, who has been visiting here, returned to her home at Montezuma Tuesday.

Mr. Sinclair, of Cloverdale, and Miss Adams, of Greenville, are to be our teachers for the coming school term.

Mrs. Hughes and little daughter, of Texas, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hendler, and friends.

Rev. Morris, of Greenville, occupied the pulpit of the Christian church at this place Sunday and Sunday evening.

LENA.

Miss Mollie Williams is quite sick at this writing.

W. S. Rawley made a flying trip to Carbon Tuesday.

The Baptist association is thought about a great deal as a removal or our hunger.

Rocky Fork is becoming more noted every year. It is visited now by prominent people from every where.

The panic has been lifted from our town and once more we see the smiling faces of our business men at their proper places.

There was a lecture given by Miss Downing, the blind lady, of Long Branch, Saturday night. Also a lecture given by a Japanese from Greenville. Both were held in the Methodist house.

SOUTH WASHINGTON.

John Zeno is hailing clover.

Our carpenter is working for James Reeves.

Quite a number of the young people attended the circus at Brazil.

David Craft and wife have been visiting friends near Bowling Green.

Mr. Elliott, of Poland, has been dangerously sick. At this writing he is reported better.

Mrs. Minnie Evans raised a tonnet to measure sixteen and a half inches around. Who can beat that?

SULLIVAN.

The saw-mill has commenced business.

Miss Cora Boone is staying at Terre Haute.

Mrs. Sam Walden and children are visiting at Maxville.

The mill-dam is nearing completion; will be ready to grind next week.

Mrs. Kate Haley and daughters, who have been visiting here, have returned to their home at Indianapolis.

PLEASANT RIDGE.

A social Friday night at William Tucker's.

Myrtle S. Litten and J. E. Kelley have returned from the World's Fair.

W. H. O'Neal and wife, of Putnamville, visited at J. K. Jenkins' Monday.

J. K. Jenkins purchased a beautiful Kimball organ for his little daughter, Dovie, last week.

Miss Ella Herbert has returned from Mrs. Johnson's, where she has been taking lessons in dress making.

Meeting at Doe Creek church Saturday and Sunday; preaching by Elder Cyrus Tabor and Harvey Mosteller.

Rev. William Adams preached his farewell sermon at Needmore Sunday afternoon and at Mt. Hebron Sunday night.

The Cloverdale friends of the temperance cause held a meeting at Mt. Hebron Saturday night; large attendance and forty-two additions.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins spent quite a pleasant visit at Mr. Woodall's Monday. G. W. Burns and family, of Clay county, visited at Amasa Tabor's on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Eliza Thompson, of Boone county, Iowa, are visiting their parents and other relatives in this vicinity. The family of Marion Bowman visited Lewis Herbert and family on Sunday.

BUENA VISTA.

Sam Smith of Ladoga, visited John Randolph Sunday.

There will be a festival at Wesley Chapel Saturday night, the 26th.

Will Mason was attacked by a light spell of flux, but is better at present.

John Randolph has sold his farm to William Arnold of Mr. Meriden. We lose a good citizen, but will also gain one.

George Gowin, and family, William Parcell and family and Jack Graham and family Sunday with Stephen Gowin of Jackson township.

Mrs. Enoch Proctor visiting in Clinton Falls last week. William Wise and wife visited at Brock Chapel Sunday. Mrs. Alex Craver and son visited at Barnard Sunday.

RACCOON.

Last Thursday, August 17, was a day long to be remembered by the McCray family and relatives. Over one hundred relatives and invited guests were present.

Excellent music was furnished by the Somerset brass band. P. O. Collier a relative of the McCray family, was present and gave a short history of the family. Frank McCray, of Indianapolis, responded. Samuel Collier, of Bainbridge, also gave a nice talk. Charles McCray and children, of Morton, had prepared some songs and there was other singing led by Mr. Darnall, of Greenville. At high noon a table was

prepared on which was stacked delicious luxuries prepared by the ladies of the family. At a late hour they began to depart for their homes, feeling it was good to be there. The last moments were spent in good-byes and kisses, perhaps some for ever. A committee was appointed and a time set for the next reunion, which will be held the second Thursday in August. Those from a distance were: Mrs. H. W. Lett, of Kentucky; Mrs. Jackson, of Illinois; Mr. McCray, of Indianapolis; Levi McCray, of Benton County; John McCray, of Lafayette; Sam Cail, son and wife, of Parkersburg.

MANHATTAN.

Health tolerably good around here now.

Those who went to the world's fair from this vicinity were: Robert Wright and wife, Frank Friend and wife, Miss Clara Zaring, Miss Florence Williamson.

Elder S. M. Connor, of Irvington, commenced a series of meetings here on Monday night, to continue through the week with good attendance, but no additions as yet.

FILLMORE.

Mrs. J. M. Bowman is on the sick list.

Jan Gorham has moved into town from the farm.

Wallace Dicks is thinking of moving to Greenville.

Joseph Roark has gone to the Springs in feeble health.

Miss Mamie Siddons, of Greenville, is visiting relatives.

C. A. Gorham is building a two-room addition to his house.

The increase of travel on the free gravel road is remarkable.

Albert and Ernest Leachman and wives are visiting relatives.

G. W. Rector and wife were at Terre Haute the past week.

Mrs. Lillie Dunkin and family, of Indianapolis, are visiting here.

C. W. Bridges and J. E. Dunlavy, of Indianapolis, visited here this week.

STILESVILLE.

Mr. J. M. Tinscher has returned from Chicago.

J. F. Richardson and family are visiting friends at Cloverdale.

Mrs. Roenna Kelly, of Greenville, was seen in our town Sunday.

Miss Bertha Brown, of Indianapolis, has been visiting friends recently.

Stere Williams, of Chicago, is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Ollie Ellmore.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Branson was buried here last week.

Mrs. Laura Kinney and sister visited the family of M. F. McEliff last week.

Preaching at the Baptist church next Sunday by J. D. Sherrill, of Danville.

Mrs. Jose Boyd and little daughter, of Delphi, are visiting the family of O. P. Boyd.

Laura Cable gave a fete Sunday eve in honor of her guest, Maggie Richardson, of Greenville.

The game of ball Thursday, August 17, between the home team and Greenville was a very interesting one, though decidedly in the home boys' favor. The Greenville boys do not play such good ball, but they are sociable fellows and ever willing to do their best. Following is the score by innings:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stilesville	8	1	1	2	2	4	1	2-25
Greenville	6	0	0	2	1	1	2	0-14

FERN.

Dennis Nolan's baby is sick.

Mrs. Mat Frazier is in Greenville.

Mrs. Fannie Snow was at Carbon Tuesday.

Jimmie Plummer went to the Wabash Tuesday.

Mort Smith has moved in with Mr. Bluebaker.

Mr. Sam Skelton and wife are visiting their parents this week.

Misses Clara, Serena and Lizzie Spaulding have gone to the World's Fair.

Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Frazier, of Oakdale, visited Mrs. Henry Sanford this week.

Grandma Day is worse. Mr. Bluebaker is better. Mr. Frank is reported better.

CLINTON FALLS.

Ed Perkins is here buying cherry timber.

Peter Yop has moved into Schuyler Hamrick's house.

Jno. Boswell is working out the road taxes in this district.

Albert Hamrick's bicycle took a header, and his arm was hurt.

Mrs. Jemima Boswell and daughter Millie, are both on the sick list.

A very large crowd attended the Dunkard communion meeting on Friday night.

Little Lucy Sigler, whose leg was cut off by a mowing machine, is able to be out on crutches.

GROVELAND.

Aunt Pop Evans is quite sick.

Charles Wischart is renovating his house.

Miss Jessie Haynes Sundayed at North Salem.

C. S. Kurtz visited his son, A. G. at Indianapolis, last week.

The Wesley Chapel sisters will give an entertainment on the night of the 26th.—Come.

Dan Weiler has taken a clerk ship with Frank Hall and moved one mile east of New Maysville.

Gilbert Greenwood and daughter, Lela, spent Sunday with the former's father in Morgan county.

J. E. Graham says they were out twenty-eight days and threshed 20,768 bushels of grain.

J. P. Shepherd is pulling down the house that Dan Weiler left and is rebuilding it for his son, Frank.

The following is the unofficial book for our school this winter: Lawrence Hurst, No. 1; D. C. Wilson, No. 2; Miss Keogh No. 3; Wm. Randle No. 4; Miss Flora Mason No. 5; Miss Oia McVey, No. 6; C. M. Pickett, No. 8; Lee Rogers, No. 9.

Married, January 3, 1839, by Elder Charles Hunter, Edwin B. McVey and Elizabeth Aily. The bride and groom have lived continuously in Floyd township since their marriage and have been married the longest of any couple in the township. There is but one other couple in the township that has been married

fifty years; James Hendon Smith and Ann Netherent were married on December 21, 1840, and have lived on the west side of the township about forty-five years.

Miss Minnie Knapp, with headquarters at Mrs. Judith Ellen Graham's, has finished a term of music lessons with a number of our young ladies who are all well pleased. She takes the well wishes of all of her associates to her home in Coatesville—thanks, Miss Minnie, call again and you will find the latest-stringing out.

AMITY.

Protracted meeting has been postponed.

Jasper Stevens is doing a big business—he is trading horses for wagons.

Mrs. James Ryan died on the 20th, of typhoid fever. Her father is seriously ill.

Our Sunday school is progressing nicely with an average attendance of forth scholars.

Luke Beman and friend Stevens have returned from Illinois. They say there is no place like Indiana.

Jack Baldwin claims to drive the crack team of these diggings. How is it, cousin Jack, do they always win?

W. L. Cummings has a colt which beats any yet scared up in Morgan, Owen or Putnam. He was sired by Star Medium.

Health of community bad; much typhoid fever. Mrs. John Carter and Melvin Podd's daughter are among the sick. The latter is suffering with typhoid fever.

Aaron Curtis Cummings cuts quite a dash with his handsome team of blooded bays and Jack will have to look to his laurels. However, Aaron seems to be pretty firmly anchored as far as feminine attractions are concerned.

Wheat was good in quality; oats, especially fine. On W. L. Cummings' farm twenty-four dozen bundles of White Scotch oats threshed out fifty bushels. Sinclair, Wallace & Murphy's machine did the work and they vouch for the above.

SOMERSET.

Listen for wedding bells soon.

Sam Jones lost a good horse last week.

Miss Nellie Higgins is visiting relatives in Boone county.

Mr. Alfrey and family moved into the house M. Ellis vacated.

Aaron and Walter Cooper attended the World's Fair this week.

The festival at Brick Chapel Saturday night was well attended.

Miss Maud Moss, of New Ross, has been visiting at William Cox's.

A number from this place went to the Dunkard meeting last week.

Charley Tilly and family, of Indianapolis, are visiting relatives.

Some of the farmers are breaking wheat ground, others waiting for rain.

Mr. and Mrs. Sexton visited their daughter in Boone county this week.

Mrs. Robert Howlett and children, of Kentucky, are visiting relatives here.

John Garrett is improving his house by having a room plastered and making a new kitchen.

We can come to town on a free gravel road now. You folks build a tunnel and we will come often.

James Ellis and family have moved to Evansville, where he will work on the electric street railway.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. McCleary, of Gas City, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Scope. Mrs. Scope's mother is also visiting her.

The members of Somerset church desire to thank all who so kindly assisted in repairing their building. Their church looks very nice now and they are not at all in debt.

Ren Hurt and nephew, Bonnie Sumpter, of Boone county, were at H. M. Randle's last week. "Mick" is furnishing a house and we suppose he will soon bring home a housekeeper.

A large number of relatives and friends attended the McCray reunion on Thursday of last week at the home farm. A large crowd also attended the O'Hair reunion, held on the same day at R. L. O'Hair's.

Sandy Scoobe and Mr. Cassidy, of Kentucky, Ely Scoobe and wife, Leif Priest and family were the guests of D. B. Priest and family last week. Mrs. Chambers and sons, Mr. Lennix and family, O. Allen and family were Sunday visitors at William Cox's.

POTATO RIDGE.

Born, to Clay Burkett and wife, August 8, a son.

E. T. Frank and son visited near Fincastle Sunday.

Noah Lockabill and wife are visiting relatives in Iowa.

D. W. Dobbs and daughter visited at James Collins Tuesday.

Newton Clodfelter, Sanford Bailes, Rich Sutherland, W. H. Sutherland and their families and several others picked at the Shades Sunday.

John Carrington, James McGaughey, Frank McGaughey and their families were at John McGaughey's. James Collins and wife visited at John Clodfelter's.

FLOYD TOWNSHIP.

Giee Idings is very sick.

Wheat all threshed; small crop.

A son of Mrs. Rachel Mason has flux.

Marion Wright talks of moving to Coatesville.

Lynch & Co., of Coatesville, are buying timber here.

Otis Wright is working for Lynch & Co., of Coatesville.

Miss Susie Alley, of Danville, is visiting in this section.

Miss Flora Mason will teach the school at No. 6 the coming winter.

Alvora Wright will attend medical school in Chicago the ensuing year.

Wade Millman and Eddie McVay are seeing the sights at Chicago this week.

Homer Foster, Putnam's deputy sheriff, visited this section this week on legal business.

Mrs. Rachel Mason and daughter, Flora, visited relatives in Morgan county last week.

The festival at Canaan Saturday night cleared \$25.00, which will go to improve the house.

William Jackson and family, of Quincy, visited relatives here last Saturday and Sunday.

Cattle weighing 1,500 to 1,600 pounds sold here last week for \$3.50 per cwt., and some sold as low as \$3.00 per cwt.

Miss Emma Herbert, of Reelsville, who taught the school at Clear Creek, No. 6, last winter, is spending a few days at H. T. Wright's, and among her pupils.

Mr. and Mrs. King and family, of Greenville, are at Alex Hinkle's very sick. A child died before they were taken there. Mrs. King is a daughter of Mr. Hinkle.

John Henry, a former tie contractor for the I. & St. L. railroad through this section, but now for the P. D. & E. road through central Illinois, visited old acquaintances and friends here last week, after an absence of about six years. Since he was here six years ago he has traveled through many of the southern States in

the tie business, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Kentucky, Florida and other points.

NEW MAYSVILLE.

Chas. W. Silvey has returned to Bowling Green.

Mrs. Geo. White is visiting relatives in Morgan county.

Mrs. James Jones has returned from a visit in Illinois.

Erasmus Owen is the new huckster for Talbott & Owen.

Chas. Hendricks went to Indianapolis on business Monday.

Miss Vansant of Crawfordsville, is visiting Miss Stella Bowen.

J. T. Higgins will take his fine Shropshire sheep to the fair.

Elder Wolfington preached at the Baptist church last Sunday.

Miss Fleet Rich, of Roachdale, was a Saturday visitor at G. P. Hendricks.

The ice cream festival given by the Christian church was quite a success.

A pleasant party was held at the residence of Mr. Bousman Monday night.

J. M. Talbott is very seriously sick and it is thought he has the typhoid fever.

A very pleasant social was held at the residence of J. T. Jones Wednesday night.

Gilbert Wilson, Carl Sutherland, James Shepherd and Mr. Pickett of Groveland, were in town Saturday.

N. B. Summers has changed his mind and will not go to Danville as reported, but will stay on his farm another year.

MORTON.

Miss Myrtle Allen is at Indianapolis.

Singing at Union Chapel Thursday night.

James Stone moved to Rockville Thursday.

John Burk visited at Crawfordsville Sunday.

Frank Scott took a flying trip to Indianapolis Monday.

Mrs. B. D. Carver is thought to be recovering slowly from a very severe attack of sickness.

Chas. McCray and family attended the first annual reunion of the McCrays near Brick Chapel.

The pioneer prospecting company will begin operations sometime in the opening days of September.

A. J. Farrow raised his mammoth 40x60 foot barn last Saturday, about forty of his neighbors assisting.

John Miller has opened a gravel pit on E. E. Barnaby's farm, and is searching diligently for more "Worlds."

O. F. Cooper and family have returned to their home. Mr. Cooper reports over three hundred present at the Barrett reunion; there were 184 seated at the first table at dinner.

PLEASANT GARDEN.

Look out for a wedding soon.

Levi Sears has not found his mare yet.

S. H. Walden will not move to his farm.

A. D. Chew's house is nearly completed.

D. Huffman has a new clerk, Bob Athey.

James T. Collier has been cleaning up his farm.

George McCamick has returned from Colorado.

Oscar Polemus has been visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Rolly Cromwell has been visiting her sister near Harmony.

Quite a number of our people went to Brazil to the show last week.

Fox Brothers are nearly ready for business. They have plenty of logs.

Subscribe for the DEMOCRAT and get all the news for only \$1.00 per year.

The grist mill will soon be ready for business. The farmers will all be glad.

A protracted meeting began at Manhattan Monday night and will last over Sunday.

Watermelons are plenty, they come through, two and three wagon loads per day.

Republicans still talking of hard times. The wealthy republicans should start their money in circulation.

Mrs. Kate Haley and daughter, who have been visiting friends and relatives, have returned to Indianapolis.

Elias Gorton, L. B. Smith, E. Sutton, Benton Sharp, Mr. Clark and Herbert Sutton are all pulling out railroad wood.

CLOVERDALE.

Considerable typhoid fever.

FOX RIDGE.

Mr. Landes is visiting the world's fair.

The sick are all reported better at this writing.

Quarterly meeting to-night, J. H. Ketcham, presiding elder, will preach at 7:30 o'clock.

Miss Lillie Crawley visited Miss Flora Taber, of West Cloverdale, Saturday and Sunday.

Uncle Johnny Gorton has moved to Eel river, to live with his daughter, Mrs. Herbert.

Trustee Steele is repairing and fitting up the school house, which adds very much to its appearance.

Joe Hare is the boss chicken raiser of this place. We are unable to say how many he raised, but the yard is full and he has some very fine ones, too.

Neighbors, take down your scythe. If you have none borrow one and cut the weeds on the sidewalks in front